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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE NATIONAL CELEBRATION

OF THE

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

BY AN

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA

IN THE YEAR 1876.

REPORT TO CONGRESS BY THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,

FEBRUARY, 1873;

ACCOMPANIED BY

A CLASSIFIED COMPILATION OF THE JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION AND OTHER PAPERS.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY H. D. J. PRATT.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION
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REPORT OF U. S. CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

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PREFACE.

The delay which has unavoidably occurred in the printing of the following report and the accompanying papers affords an opportunity to prefix a brief statement of the progress made since the report was submitted to Congress.

Most gratifying results have been realized in Pennsylvania from the energy and enthusiasm displayed by the people. The appropriations by the State and by the city of Philadelphia amount to about three millions of dollars, or nearly one-third of the capital required.

In the Territory of Arizona the people have subscribed liberally, and the subscriptions for the remaining part of her quota have been guaranteed by a patriotic citizen of that Territory.

From Oregon, also, confident assurances have been received, through the commissioner from that State, that steps have been taken which practically secures the assumption of the whole quota of stock allotted to her.

In the other States and Territories, although some progress has been made in subscriptions, they have been awaiting the action of Pennsylvania, which it was conceded would be decisive of the success of the movement. It is now, however, essential to that success that the people of those other States and Territories should see that the quotas of stock apportioned to them are taken up with a promptness and zeal characteristic of the country and of the occasion.

THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

On the 23d of April last the election of the directors of the Centennial Board of Finance took place at Concert Hall, in Philadelphia, due notice of the election having been advertised in the principal papers of the country. Holders of over twenty thousand shares of stock were represented at the meeting, which resulted in the election of twenty-five directors, who have since organized, elected their officers, and entered upon their duties.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

President.—John Welsh, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Vice-presidents.—William Sellers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; William H. Appleton, New York City, New York.

Directors.—John Welsh, William Sellers, Samuel M. Felton, Joseph Patterson, J. Edgar Thomson, Daniel M. Fox, William V. McKean, Joseph Wharton, Edwin H. Fitler, Thomas Cochran, Clement M. Biddle,

N. Parker Shortridge, James M. Robb, Henry C. Lea, Edward T. Steel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Charles W. Cooper, Allentown, Pennsylvania; Robert M. Patton, Alabama; Benjamin F. Allen, Iowa; John Cummins, Massachusetts; A. S. Hewitt, New Jersey; William H. Appleton, New York; A. D. Bullock, Ohio; John Gorham, Rhode Island; John S. Barbour, Virginia; C. C. Washburn, Wisconsin.

Secretary.—Frederick Fraley, Pennsylvania.

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

Finance.—Messrs. Joseph Patterson, William V. McKean, Samuel M. Felton, Abram S. Hewitt, and Charles W. Cooper.

Subscriptions.—Messrs. N. Parker Shortridge, Robert M. Patton, Clement M. Biddle, C. C. Washburn, Edwin H. Fitler, John Cummins, Edward T. Steel, Joseph Wharton, and James M. Robb.

Grounds, plans, and buildings.—Messrs. William Sellers, J. Edgar Thomson, John Gorham, Henry C. Lea, and John S. Barbour.

On law and conference.—Messrs. Daniel M. Fox, Thomas Cochrane, and Benjamin F. Allen.

Executive committee.—Messrs. John Welsh, Joseph Patterson, N. P. Shortridge, William Sellers, William H. Appleton, and Daniel M. Fox.

Special committee on printing and advertising.—Messrs. Thomas Cochrane, Clement M. Biddle, and Edwin H. Fitler.

The United States Centennial Commission has formally turned over to the Directors of the Board of Finance all money thus far received, and all books and papers relating to subscriptions and those of directors are now engaged in maturing measures for the promotion of subscriptions throughout the country, and for the erection of the buildings necessary for the exhibition, when the plans have been selected.

The high standing, integrity, and business capacity of the gentlemen mentioned in the foregoing list of directors amply guarantee a faithful and satisfactory administration of the financial affairs of the exhibition.

The office of this board is in the same building with that of the United States Centennial Commission, at 904½ Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

At the last annual session of the Commission the officers named in the following list were elected or appointed:

President.—J. R. Hawley.

Director-General.—A. T. Goshorn.

Secretary.—John L. Campbell.

Solicitor.—John L. Shoemaker.

Assistant Secretary.—Myer Asch.

Vice-Presidents.—A. T. Goshorn, Orestes Cleveland, William M. Byrd, John D. Creigh, David Atwood, Thomas H. Coldwell.

Executive Committee.—D. J. Morrell, Alfred T. Goshorn, Walter W. Wood, George B. Loring, Charles H. Marshall, James T. Earl,

George H. Corliss, John G. Stevens, Alexander R. Boteler, Richard C. McCormick, William Henry Parsons, Lewis Waln Smith.

Special Agents at Vienna.—W. P. Blake and Henry Pettit.

The secretary to the executive committee is Benjamin H. Haines.

Chiefs of Bureau in the office of the Commission.—Charles B. Norton, H. D. J. Pratt, and Dorsey Gardner.

An organization of the women of the country has been successfully commenced in this city, having for its object, primarily, the promotion of the work of the Commission by securing subscriptions. This organization has been recognized as the "Women's Centennial Executive Committee."

The following is a list of the officers and members:

Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, president; Mrs. John Sanders, vice-president; Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson, treasurer; Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith, secretary; Miss McHenry, Mrs. Charles J. Stillé, Miss Elizabeth Gratz, Mrs. John W. Forney, Mrs. Emily R. Buckman, Mrs. Richard P. White, Mrs. Henry Cohen, Mrs. Matthew Simpson, Mrs. Huldah Justice.

About forty thousand dollars have been collected in Philadelphia by this committee and the sub-committees appointed by them.

Upon the women of the country the Centennial Commission and the Centennial Board of Finance confidently rely for such aid and sympathy as they have always rendered to every enterprise in which the national honor or welfare was concerned.

42D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 99.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

FEBRUARY 21, 1873.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY submitted the following

REPORT OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION:

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Referring to the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1871, and June 1, 1872, respectively, relating to the international exhibition proposed to be held in Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1876, in celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Independence of the United States, the undersigned has the honor to report, on behalf of the United States Centennial Commission, to your honorable bodies, in conformity with the requirements of section 6 of the act of March 3, 1871, so far as the circumstances permit.

The section referred to contemplates a report from this commission to Congress, during its first session subsequent to the appointment of the commission, presenting definite information as to the dates for opening and closing the exhibition, a schedule of appropriate ceremonies for opening or dedicating the same, a plan or plans of the buildings, a complete plan for the reception and classification of articles intended for exhibition, the requisite custom-house regulations for the introduction into this country of the articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition, and such other matters as in their opinion may be important.

The commission has held three sessions. The general results of the first two of those sessions were stated in a report to the President of the United States, 23d November last, which was communicated to Congress by the President at the opening of the present session. The last session of the commission commenced December 4, 1872, and terminated December 11, 1872.

At the second session of the commission, on the 23d of May, 1872, the Hon. D. J. Morrell, chairman of the executive committee, submitted a report of the action of that committee after the adjournment of the first session, which is important as explaining the reasons which led that committee to recommend the adoption of the act of Congress approved June 1, 1872. That report is printed in the accompanying classified compilation of the proceedings of the commission, section 6.

The date which the commission has appointed for the opening of the exhibition is April 19, 1876. That assigned for its termination is October 19, 1876.

OPENING CEREMONIES.

The act of Congress makes it specifically the duty of this commission to report a schedule of appropriate ceremonies for opening or dedicating

the exhibition. This feature in the arrangements connected with all great international exhibitions hitherto held, has been made conspicuous by imposing displays, by fêtes and rejoicings.

The stimulus to enthusiasm and to the awakening of patriotic sentiment in the mind of every true citizen, upon this, the first centenary of the foundation of the Republic, is an additional inducement to adhere to and extend in magnitude this well-founded and appropriate usage.

The President of the United States, with several members of his Cabinet, participated in the opening ceremonies of our first international exhibition, held in New York, in the year 1853.

The commissioners and representatives of the several States of the Union, and those of foreign governments, the officers of the United States Army and Navy, and numerous persons of distinction were present.

Mr. Sedgwick, the presiding officer of the exhibition, welcomed the President, who responded in a brief address appropriate to the occasion.

On similar occasions in foreign countries the sovereigns, royal guests, the distinguished of all lands, the commissioners, associate commissioners, committees, and officers of the army and navy have taken part.

The commission therefore propose that this national exhibition shall be opened by the President of the United States, attended by the heads of Departments, distinguished guests, representatives of foreign governments, the legislative and judicial branches of the Government of the United States, and of the several States and Territories, the commissioners of the United States, and foreign commissions.

The details of the opening ceremonies are, however, necessarily deferred until a later stage of the progress of the work, as a subject which can then be acted upon to better advantage.

PLANS FOR BUILDING.

The subject of procuring a suitable design and plans for the buildings necessary for the exhibition promptly engaged the attention of the commission, and a special standing committee to take charge of the subject was appointed. Conferences have been held with the leading architects and societies of architects in the principal cities of the country, and the objects and design of the commission have been explained as far as possible.

The commission have decided that the building shall cover about fifty acres, and be so constructed that it can be open for visitors and brilliantly lighted in the evening.

Several plans and designs have been already suggested, but none have yet been sufficiently matured in detail to be presented at this time.

It is designed that a part of the structure shall be so constructed as to remain permanently as a museum of art, and its application to industry. The extent and value of such portion is to be regulated by the amount appropriated for that object by the government of the State of Pennsylvania, and the municipal government of the city of Philadelphia, which has recently appropriated $500,000 to be expended for the purpose.

The division and apportionment of the space cannot be definitely stated in advance of the reception from the various nations of their assurances of participation in the exhibition. The details also of ornamentation, and the interior decoration, cannot be given until the preliminary apportionment of space has been decided upon.

REGULATIONS.

Inclosure III is a draught of regulations respecting the prospective chronological arrangement of the successive stages of organization. These regulations may require from time to time additions and modifications, as the progress of the work develops the necessity or expediency of such changes. In their leading principles and features, however, they may be regarded as indicating the course of procedure for the exhibition.

CLASSIFICATION.

A system of classification of the objects to be exhibited has been adopted and is inclosed. (See section 4 of inclosure IV.)

This system of classification has been formed upon the principle of grouping together—

1st. The natural products useful to man, or constituting the basis of manufactures.

2d. The manufactures and results of the combinations of these products.

3d. The means and appliances by which such results have been accomplished.

4th. The resultant effects of such productive activity.

This is a comprehensive general description of the classification—raw materials, according to natural order, having the first place; and then follow in succession the results of their use by man, the higher achievements of intellect coming at the end. Upon this principle, ten comprehensive divisions are adopted, called departments, namely:

Department I.—Raw materials, mineral, vegetable, and animal.

Department II.—Materials and manufactures used for food, or in the arts, the result of extractive or combining processes.

Department III.—Textile and felted fabrics, apparel, costumes, and ornaments for the person.

Department IV.—Furniture and manufactures of general use in construction and in dwellings.

Department V.—Tools, implements, machines, and processes.

Department VI.—Motors and transportation.

Department VII.—Apparatus and methods for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.

Department VIII.—Engineering, public works, architecture, &c.

Department IX.—Plastic and graphic arts.

Department X.—Objects illustrating efforts for the improvement of the physical, intellectual, and moral condition of man.

Each of the departments thus enumerated is divided into ten groups and each group into ten classes, thus affording an abundant latitude for the appropriate reference and classification of any object.

It has been found to be a defect of the best of former classifications, that there were not enough of class subdivisions. The arrangement now adopted not only remedies this difficulty, but possesses the advantage of admitting of expansion under every group and under every department. In assigning ten groups to each department, it is not intended in all cases to specify and name every one of these groups at the outset. If all that belongs to each department can properly be put into five or six or eight groups it will be done, leaving the other numbers blank. The same may be the case with regard to classes. Each group admits of ten classes being embraced within it. In some cases, the objects included in a group may, with propriety, be brought within less than

ten classes; but under this plan of classification, as the work progresses and new inventions are made, and new manufactures and processes arise, a new class or a new group may be introduced, without changing the title or place of those already established, and in entire harmony with the system adopted.

The departments are numbered from I to X, the groups from 10 to 109, and the classes from 100 to 1099; so that the number of any class will indicate at the same time the group and the department to which it belongs.

The system in its detail may be more fully appreciated by reference to the accompanying copy of a preliminary draught of the classification. The commission must necessarily reserve the privilege of making such additions and modifications as occasion may require.

In adopting this system of classification, ample provision has been made for additional special exhibits or collective exhibitions of any special art or industry, and it will not be insisted that in all cases, objects included in any one class or group shall be placed in exact juxtaposition with other objects of the same classes, as the nature of the objects themselves will often render this impracticable. The principles of geographical and systematic arrangement will, however, be adopted in connection with the plan of departments, groups, and classes, as they have been explained.

HISTORICAL OBJECTS.

A space will be assigned to objects illustrating the history of industry and development of inventions in the United States and throughout the world, and will include prehistoric implements of stone, bone, bronze, &c.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

On the 28th of May, 1872, a resolution was adopted providing that a special committee of five be appointed, with instructions to call the attention of the legislatures of the several States and Territories to the work of the commission, and to invite their co-operation therein. A form of circular letter to their excellencies the governors of the several States and Territories was accordingly reported by the committee. It was adopted by the commission, and transmitted to the governors by the Hon. D. J. Morrell, the chairman of the executive committee, in November, 1872, who explained the importance of the subject of State and Territorial organization to the success of the work. (See inclosure IV, section 11, Form 19.)

The governors were at the same time furnished with copies of the journal of proceedings of the commission and other printed papers, containing full information as to the projected exhibition.

The communication has been favorably received, and generally favorably noticed by the governors, and in some instances legislative action has been adopted.

OPENING OF THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The act of June 1, 1872, provided for the opening of subscription-books by the United States Centennial Commission, under the rules as it might prescribe for the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, amounting to one million of shares, at $10 per share, in order that the sum of $10,000,000 might be raised, from which the expenses to be incurred in the erection of buildings and otherwise in creating the exhibition might be paid.

Accompanying this report is a copy of the rules adopted by the commission, concerning such subscriptions for stock. (Enclosure II, Form 31.)

In most of the States and Territories the commissioners and corporators met, and in conformity with the rules appointed agents to receive subscriptions, and forwarded to the executive commissioner lists of their names and addresses in season to enable the commission to furnish them with subscription-books to be opened by the 21st of November, 1872, the time fixed by the rules for the opening of the books throughout the country.

From some of the States and Territories the names of agents thus appointed were not received, but provision was promptly made to afford all the citizens of all the States and Territories an opportunity to subscribe within the dates prescribed in the rules, by the designation of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. and Messrs. Drexel & Co., well-known bankers, as general agents for receiving subscriptions from such parts of the country as were not otherwise provided with duly appointed agents. These firms generously accepted the important and onerous duties without compensation or commissions; and, on the 21st of November, the commission was enabled to announce to the people of the country that subscription-books were then open and would remain open for a period of one hundred days, subject to the condition that no State or Territory could, within that period, exceed its quota of subscriptions as fixed upon the basis of population; but that, after that date, the restriction would be removed from any stock which shall not have been taken.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

In the month of November last the commission issued an address to the people of the United States, explaining the organization of the commission, and of the Centennial Board of Finance, and appealing to all of the citizens for their support of the projected exhibition by their subscriptions to the stock. This address was printed in circular form, and has been very generally presented to the people by the newspaper press of the United States. A copy of the address appears in the accompanying papers, section 5.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION.

It has been the constant aim of the commissioners strictly to conform their action to the terms and spirit of the acts of Congress which prescribe the line of proceeding to be pursued; and they have now to remind Congress that in conformity with the policy which they have established by the terms of these acts, the fate of the movement for a centennial celebration, including an international exhibition, rests with the people of the United States. If the subscriptions by the people to the stock are prompt and liberal enough, the enterprise will be carried out in a manner worthy of the country and of the exalted motives which inspired it. The commission respectfully submit to Congress whether it comports with the dignity of the Government of the United States to require the commissioners, who are duly appointed officers of that Government, to be dependent for the payment of the expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, upon the generosity of the city of Philadelphia, which they have already largely experienced.

It is for Congress, in its wisdom, to judge whether any further and, if any, what legislation is necessary to place beyond all doubt the success of an undertaking which so nearly concerns the national dignity and

prestige by guarding against its failure or injury from the loss of time in securing the necessary capital, the prerequisite for the practical labors of preparing the exhibition and inviting the co-operation of foreign nations.

Time, be it remembered, is as essential as money. Foreign nations must have time to consider the invitation, and in many cases to await the action of their legislative assemblies, before accepting it and making the necessary appropriations. Time is also necessary for the organization of their commissions and local committees.

The artists and the artisans of all nations must have time to prepare objects for exhibition, which, in many cases, require years of study and toil upon those great works in the departments of painting and sculpture and machinery, which impart the highest value and splendor to such exhibitions.

Time is required by the local organizations in our own and foreign countries for making understood the character and objects of the exhibition, and time is required for looking up and selecting from the mass of each class of products those which are the best expression of the capacity of the industry to which they appertain.

Time is required for the preparation in our own and foreign countries of important statistics and statements.

Time is required for seeking, by proper agencies in oriental countries, articles of great interest, and constituting magnificent features of such displays.

Time is required for the transportation of goods from the remotest quarters of the globe and for their reception and location in the building.

The commission is pursuaded that it would be most unjust to make the extent of early popular subscriptions a strict criterion of the popular wish that the exhibition may take place, for while there are circumstances which tend to retard subscriptions in some localities, those are the very districts, in many cases, in which the benefits of such an exhibition are most needed, and the citizens of which would rejoice at the successful consummation of the work, as well upon grounds of patriotism as upon those affecting the development of their resources.

Another reason which forbids the adoption of such a criterion is the fact that the mode of organization of the agencies and instrumentalities for affording the people an opportunity of subscribing for stock was necessarily novel and imperfect, and dependent upon contingencies inseparable from such a work. In the first place, while the press have gnerally manifested a readiness to impart information to the people on the subject, the commission had not the means and has not felt authorized to enter into the systematic and paid advertising and canvassing which is resorted to in enterprises of a private character; but has had to depend upon the gratuitous services of persons engaged in other avocations.

The difficulties of reaching, by such a system, every citizen, so as to make universally known the facts relating to the exhibition, and to inform each where he or she might subscribe are obvious.

The municipal government of the city of Philadelphia, during the first session of the commission, appropriated $25,000, from which the expenses of the commissioners while in that city were paid, and a subsequent appropriation of $50,000 was placed at the disposal of the commission, for the payment of preliminary expenses connected with the establishment of an office and the commencement of the work.

In addition to this the citizens of Philadelphia have already subscribed to stock to an extent which nearly fills the quota of the State;

and no doubt will greatly extend their subscriptions after the expiration of the period of one hundred days. The direct appropriation made by the councils, of a half million of dollars, towards the erection of a part of the exhibition building, was made upon the condition that the portion constructed with funds appropriated by the city government and by the State of Pennsylvania for the purpose, shall be a permanent structure, and shall remain the property of the State and city, to be used as a museum of art and science as applied to industry.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATIONS.

With reference to the subject of custom-house regulations the commission would recommend that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to perfect and adopt regulations for the reception of articles arriving for the exhibition from abroad, as liberal as those which have been accorded to the nations by other countries upon such occasions. These regulations should relieve all articles intended for the exhibition from any tax or import duties, and facilitate the immediate forwarding of packages arriving at ports of entry addressed to the commission according to regulations, without custom-house examinations being made until their arrival in the exhibition building, which shall be constituted a bonded warehouse, and in which custom-house officers shall be stationed in sufficient force to prevent delay in making the inspections.

Such arrangements have been found very essential and have been adopted at European exhibitions. It is suggested that beneficial results might be realized in various ways, by providing that any one specimen article exhibited will be exempt from import duty, even if sold in the United States, provided it shall remain in the exhibition until the closing thereof.

This might be in some cases of great advantage to the industrial interests in the United States, and certainly no injury could arise from it. It would, moreover, operate as a strong inducement to many important branches of foreign manufactures to contribute to the exhibition articles of the most attractive and instructive kind.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

The commission has taken a deep interest in the movement for securing a representation of the art, industry, educational systems, and resources of the United States at the Vienna universal exhibition, in which the Austro-Hungarian government has invited the United States to take part in 1873; and a correspondence expressive of this friendly interest and appreciation has been opened with Baron Schwarz Senborn, the chief manager of that exhibition.

In adopting that course, the commission believed that they were acting in accordance with the friendly interest which has been awakened among the people of the United States by the progressive and liberal disposition manifested by that monarchy of late years, and by the probable bearings of such a representation upon the public sentiment of Europe, in regard to the proposed centennial exhibition. The impressions as to the importance of the best and fullest possible participation by the United States at Vienna have been strengthened by a closer consideration of the subject in all its aspects.

The opportunity afforded by the great international exhibition at Vienna for obtaining information of very great practical value to the commission in its work has induced a special provision for securing such information.

The executive commissioner, W. P. Blake, has been instructed to proceed to Vienna before the opening, and to study and report upon the exhibition in all the departments of organization, construction, and management. A committee of the commissioners is also going out to visit the exhibition at their own expense. For their names see section 18, inclosure IV.

It will be seen from the statements contained in this report that the commission has, to the best of its ability, organized and put in operation every agency at its command to carry out the requirements of the acts of Congress upon the subject.

The opportunity to subscribe for the centennial stock was presented to the people everywhere in the United States on the 21st of November 1872, and will be continued until March 1st, 1873, under such conditions as will enable the people of each State to take up its quota, as apportioned on the basis of population. After the latter date, the subscription-books will remain open without restriction to all.

The commission is convinced that the proposed exhibition is, with but rare exceptions, heartily approved by the people, and that a failure of the project would excite feelings of profound regret, and be regarded as a national humiliation.

Respectfully submitted.

JOS. R. HAWLEY,
President United States Centennial Commission.

LEWIS WALN SMITH,
Temporary Secretary.

List of papers accompanying report of Centennial Commission to Congress, February, 1873.

I.—Historical sketch of the origin and establishment of the United States Centennial Commission.

II.—Abstract of facts concerning the organization of the commission and the Centennial Board of Finance.

III.—Provisional draught of regulations and schedule of dates and periods for the different stages of the work.

IV.—Classified compilation of the journal of proceedings of the Centennial Commission, to which is prefixed a table of contents.

I.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ORIGIN AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION TO BE HELD AT PHILADELPHIA IN 1876.

A desire, very generally felt by the people of the United States, that the centennial anniversary of their national independence should be celebrated in a manner worthy of the event, found forcible expression through the writings of patriotic citizens in different parts of the country, among whom may be mentioned Mr. John Bigelow, of New York, formerly the minister of the United States to France, who wrote an impressive letter on the subject, which was published in the journals of the day, and excited much approval of the idea of a national celebration, in its magnitude and grandeur far beyond anything of the kind which had been witnessed in this country.

Early in 1866 General Charles B. Norton, a United States commissioner to the Paris exhibition, published an article in the Anglo-American Times and Continental Gazette, in which he strongly recommended the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of our independence by an international exhibition. These views of General Norton were presented to the American Institute, New York, by Hon. D. S. Gregory, but no immediate action was taken.

Professor John L. Campbell, of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, addressed an interesting and suggestive communication on the subject to the Hon. Morton McMichael, at the time mayor of Philadelphia.

In 1869, Colonel M. Richards Muckle, of Philadelphia, advanced the suggestion that a grand musical festival should be the distinguishing feature of the celebration.

But the practical and fruitful inception of the present project was a communication from the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, signed by Mr. William Sellers and others, making application to the municipal authorities of that city for the use of Fairmount Park, for the purpose of commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence. That communication was presented to the select council of Philadelphia, by Mr. John L. Shoemaker, one of its members, who proposed a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a joint committee of seven from each chamber.

Mr. Shoemaker was appointed the chairman of the committee of the councils and has continued to fill that position, to labor zealously and effectively for the attainment of the patriotic purposes of its appointment, and to promote the success of the movement.

The first duty of the committee was to present the subject to Congress, and to solicit decisive action from that body in the premises. The legislature of Pennsylvania adopted joint resolutions, from which the following is extracted:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is hereby most respectfully requested and solicited to take such appropriate action as will carry into effect the celebration of the centennial anniversary of American Independence at the city of Philadelphia, in a great and truly international character, by an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, as will fully demonstrate the rapid march of improvement.

They also appointed a committee of ten, including the speaker of the senate and the speaker of the house, who proceeded, with the committee of the councils and his honor Daniel M. Fox, the mayor of Philadelphia, to Washington, where they presented a memorial to Congress, setting forth the considerations in favor of the projected exhibition, and of Philadelphia as the city in which it should be held.

On the 16th of June, 1870, the Committees of the House of Representatives of the United States on Manufactures and Foreign Affairs, respectively, visited Philadelphia with a view to ascertaining the advantages and practical adaptation of that city for such a purpose. Their judgment upon the subject was very favorable, and resulted in the selection being made. The memorial prepared by the joint committees of the legislature and the councils, and which was presented to the House of Representatives by the Hon. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, urged the selection of Philadelphia as the place in which the celebration should take place, upon the ground that the Declaration of Independence had been written and signed, and its promulgation to the world first made in that city.

The Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, then chairman of the Committee on Manufactures of the House of Representatives, on the 9th of March,

1870, introduced a bill, which was the basis of the act approved March 3, 1871, which provided that the exhibition and celebration should take place at Philadelphia in 1876, and for the appointment of a commissioner and an alternate commissioner from each State and Territory, by the President, within one year from the passage of the act, such officers to be nominated by the governors of the States and Territories.

It is a historic fact, which it would be improper to suppress in this statement, that when this subject was under consideration in the committee of the House of Representatives, charged with the preparation of a proper bill, a great pressure was exerted by other cities desiring to be chosen as the locality for the exhibition, and that those influences operated to prevent the introduction into the act of some provisions relating to expenses which were obviously important and desirable in a law, the purpose of which was to bring about the establishment of an exhibition which, as a national solemnity, commemorative of the nation's birth, should be in all respects worthy of the country and of the occasion.

The terms of the act having been complied with, the commission met for the first time at Philadelphia, on the 4th of March, 1872, where they organized. They have, since their organization, held three sessions, and been otherwise actively engaged in their great work.

II.

ABSTRACT OF FACTS CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION AND THE BOARD OF FINANCE.

The United States Centennial Commission was appointed and organized by virtue of authority conferred by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, which provided for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by an international exhibition.

The preamble to the act sets forth the considerations which led to its passage, in the following words:

> Whereas the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America was prepared, signed, and promulgated in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six, in the city of Philadelphia; and whereas it behooves the people of the United States to celebrate, by appropriate ceremonies, the centenn al anniversary of this memorable and decisive event, which constituted the fourth day of July, anno Domini seventeen hundred and seventy-six, the birthday of the nation; and whereas it is deemed fitting that the completion of the first century of our national existence shall be commemorated by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older nations; and whereas no place is so appropriate for such exhibition as the city in which occurred the event it is designed to commemorate; and whereas, as the exhibition should be a national celebration, in which the people of the whole country should participate, it should have the sanction of the Congress of the United States: Therefore, &c.

The act provides—

1. For the holding of an exhibition at Philadelphia.

2. For the appointment of a commission of not more than one delegate from each State and from each Territory of the United States, whose functions shall continue until the close of the exhibition, whose duty it shall be to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding the exhibition, and, after conference with the authorities of the city of Philadelphia, to fix upon a suitable site within the corporate limits of that city, where the exhibition shall be held.

3. That said commissioners should be appointed within one year from the passage of the act, by the President of the United States, on the nomination of the governors of the States and Territories respectively.

4. That the alternate commissioners should be appointed, one from each State and Territory, to assume the place and perform the duties of the commissioner from the same State or Territory in case of the absence of the commissioner from the meetings.

By section 12 of the act approved June 1, 1872, and by the by-laws of the commission, it was provided that the alternate commissioners have all the powers of a commissioner when the commissioner is not present at any meeting, and that when the commissioner is present the alternate may participate in the debates and serve on committees, but shall have no vote.

The act approved March 3, 1871, contains a proviso that the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending the exhibition.

The commissioners and alternate commissioners having been appointed in accordance with the provisions of the law, assembled at Philadelphia and proceeded to effect an organization and entered upon the performance of their duties on the 4th of March, 1872.

Never before in the history of the country had a body representing every State and Territory of the Union been organized under similar circumstances for the transaction of important practical business, national in its character, and demanding the time, attention, and labor of those selected for the duty. Although many of them had to travel from the most remote portions of the country, not the slightest provision had been made by the Government of the United States for the payment of any of the expenses which must necessarily be incurred by them in this national service.

No rule was indicated in the act of Congress under which the commission was authorized as to the method by which the capital necessary for the payment of the expenses of completing such an exhibition should be raised. Congress had, moreover, provided that the exhibition should be a national one, commemorative of the birth of the nation, at the same time that they provided that the Government should not be involved in any expense by it.

The duty devolved upon the commission, therefore, to suggest for the adoption of Congress some plan *conforming with those provisions* by which the financial necessities of the enterprise could be met.

The duty of devising and submitting such a plan was referred to the executive committee of the commission. That committee, in order to give the people of the whole country equal opportunity to participate in the great national commemorative exhibition, decided to apply to Congress for the charter of a corporation to be called the Centennial Board of Finance, which should be an auxiliary to the commission, and should have the power under its direction to raise ten millions of dollars upon the sale of stock; and upon which corporation should be devolved all the duties and powers necessary to conduct the work to a successful issue. They accordingly prepared and submitted to Congress a draught of such an act as, in their judgment, would best secure that result.

The act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, relative to the centennial exhibition, was the result of the labors of the committee, and contains substantially the provisions they recommended. It created a corporate body, to be known as the Centennial Board of Finance.

In that act distinguished citizens of each State and Territory were designated as corporators, and the corporation was authorized to secure subscriptions of capital stock to an amount not exceeding ten millions of dollars in shares of $10 each. From the money so raised the said corporation are to pay for the erection of buildings and to defray all the expenses of the exhibition.

It was also provided that the United States Centennial Commission should open the subscription-books under such rules as it might prescribe; and that an opportunity should be given for one hundred days to the citizens of each State and Territory to subscribe for stock to an amount not exceeding its quota, according to population; after which period stock not taken may be sold to any person or corporation.

The Centennial Commission did accordingly adopt rules providing for the organization of the Centennial Board of Finance, and the opening of subscription-books throughout the country on or about the 21st of November. Those rules, after their first issue, required some amendment. As ultimately amended and now in force, they are as follows:

[FORM 31.]

1776—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA—1876.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

Rules providing for the organization of the Centennial Board of Finance.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, by the third section of an act of Congress entitled "An act relative to the Centennial International Exhibition, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1876," approved June 1, 1872, it is provided that books of subscription shall be opened by the United States Centennial Commission under such rules as it may prescribe, and an opportunity shall be given during a period of one hundred days, to the citizens of each State and Territory, to subscribe for stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, incorporated by said act, and authorized to issue stock to an amount not exceeding ten millions of dollars, in shares of $10 each, and to be offered to the several States and Territories in the ratio of their population:

Now, therefore, the United States Centennial Commission, in pursuance of the authority contained in said act, do adopt and establish the following rules, for the opening of books of subscription to the stock of the said Centennial Board of Finance, to enable absent stockholders to vote by proxy, and to provide for the organization of said corporation:

RULE 1. Books of subscription for stock of the Centennial Board of Finance will be provided by the commission, containing blank subscription certificates, forms of subscription, and marginal record, as follows:

CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

Subscription certificate.—No. ——.

Place ——. Date ——.

—— share. Par value, $10.

Payments on this stock [may] be made [in full or] as follows: Twenty per cent. on subscription; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of May, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of July, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of September, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of November, 1873. Unless each installment be paid when due, it is hereby agreed that the said stock and all payments thereon shall, at the option of said corporation, be forfeited without notice or proceedings, either at law or in equity, for that purpose.

I have this day received from —— ——, agent, the above-mentioned subscription certificate for —— share— of stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, and have paid —— dollars thereon.

—— ——,
(*Name of subscriber.*)

—— ——,
(*Post-office address.*)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CERTIFICATE OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR STOCK OF THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

Capital stock, $10,000,000. *Shares*, $10 *each.*

Subscription certificates No. ——, State of ——.

This certifies that —— —— has subscribed for and paid —— dollars upon —— share— of the capital stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, incorporated by an act of Congress approved June 1, 1872.

The holder of this subscription certificate is entitled to one vote upon each share it represents, and to receive a certificate of stock from the Centennial Board of Finance upon the surrender of this certificate to the said corporation, and the payment of the balance due upon the subscription.

Payments on this stock [may] be made [in full or] as follows: Twenty per cent. on subscription; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of May, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of July, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of September, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of November, 1873. Unless each installment be paid when due, it is hereby agreed that the said stock and all payments thereon shall, at the option of said corporation, be forfeited without notice or proceedings, either at law or in equity, for that purpose.

Dated at —— this —— day of ——, 1873.

Name of agent, —— ——.

RULE 2. Subscription certificates prepared under the foregoing rule shall be sent to the agent in each State and Territory in the ratio of population, as hereinafter provided.

RULE 3. Each subscription certificate, and the marginal blank to which it is attached, shall be numbered in consecutive order. The numbering of each State and Territory shall be contained within certain limits, the lowest and the highest number being fixed for each, as, for example, Wyoming, 1 to 236; Arizona, 237 to 500, and so on, as may be proper when the books are issued; the object being to prevent any repetition of numbers, and, at the same time, to permit the independent issue of numbered scrip at different places.

RULE 4. The agents of the commission for securing subscriptions to the stock in each State or Territory shall be appointed in the following manner:

The centennial commissioner and the alternate commissioner from each State or Territory, or either of them, in the absence of the other, together with such corporators for such State and Territory as may attend a meeting to be called by the commissioner, or alternate, for the purpose, shall designate one or more national or other banks, or one or more bankers, in good standing, to receive subscriptions and the amounts paid thereon, and to issue said subscription certificates. The money so received shall be held by such banks or bankers, subject to the order of the Centennial Board of Finance, when organized; and until such organization, to the order of the commissioner or alternate commissioner, and at least two of the said corporators for the State or Territory in which the fund is deposited.

RULE 5. The executive committee of the commission will inform the commissioner and the alternate commissioner of each State and Territory of the day on or before which the books are to be opened. The call for a meeting of the corporators shall be issued in season to secure a meeting and the designation of a bank or bankers at which the subscriptions shall be received before the time arrives for opening the books. The commission will furnish blanks to be used in calling meetings, as aforesaid, in each State and Territory.

RULE 6. Subscriptions will be received from the 21st day of November, 1872, until the 28th day of February, 1873, inclusive, being a period of 100 days, and they may be made at any of the agencies designated to the commission in accordance with Rule 4, and also at any of the banking-houses or agencies of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. and of Messrs. Drexel & Co., who are hereby designated and requested to act as the general agents of the commission for securing subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance.

RULE 7. The general agents of the commission will be supplied at their central offices with subscription books for each of the States and Territories, and upon the reception of an application accompanied by the required payment, or the evidence of its having been made at either of their agencies, they shall issue and transmit a subscription certificate in due form to the subscriber. Subscription certificates so issued shall bear the name and numbering of the State or Territory from which the application is made.

RULE 8. Payments upon the stock may be made in full at the time of subscription, or as follows: Twenty per cent. on subscription; the balance on the call of the board of finance in installments of 20 per cent. each, at dates not earlier than the first Monday of May, July, September, and November, 1873. [This rule modifies Rule 1.]

RULE 9. After the 1st day of March, 1873, the agents shall forward to the office of the commission in Philadelphia a transcript of all subscriptions received by them, blanks for which transcript will be furnished by the commission, and retain in their possession the original subscription books subject to the order of the Board of Finance when organized.

RULE 10. Certificates of subscription shall not be issued until at least two dollars per share have been paid thereon; and when issued shall be properly filled out, dated, and signed by the agent for the State or Territory appointed in accordance with Rule 4. The marginal blank shall bear a number corresponding to that upon the subscription certificate, and having been duly filled out shall be signed by the person to whom the certificate is delivered.

RULE 11. Applications for stock may be made in person to the agent, or by mail or otherwise. Upon the receipt of any such application by mail, accompanied by the required payment the authorized agent shall transmit to the applicant a subscription certificate as provided by Rule 1, and shall fill up and may sign for the subscriber the marginal blank accordingly, and the application shall be correspondingly numbered and placed on file.

For the purpose of facilitating subscriptions for the stock, blank forms of application will be printed for distribution.

RULE 12. The following form of proxy may be used, and shall be distributed by the agents for the convenience of subscribers:

Form of proxy for voting for the first board of directors of the Centennial Board of Finance.

[Incorporated by act of Congress, approved June 1, 1872.]

——— ———, 187–.

I do hereby authorize and empower ——— ——— for me and in my name to vote upon ——— share of stock in said corporation held by me, and represented by subscription certificate No. ——, at the meeting of the corporators and subscribers for said stock, called by the United States Centennial Commission, and to be held at Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of electing the first board of directors of said corporation.

[*Name of subscriber.*] [*Address.*]

RULE 13. A copy of these rules will be furnished to each of the agents appointed in accordance with Rule 4.

Table showing the population of each of the States and Territories and the amount of stock of the Centennial Board of Finance to which they are severally entitled to subscribe within the period of one hundred days, from the 21st day of November, 1872, inclusive, to the 1st day of March, 1873.

No.	State or Territory.	Population.	Quota in shares.	Quota in dollars.
1	New York	4,382,759	113,666	1,136,660
2	Pennsylvania	3,521,951	91,341	913,410
3	Ohio	2,665,260	69,123	691,230
4	Illinois	2,539,891	65,871	658,710
5	Missouri	1,721,295	44,641	446,410
6	Indiana	1,680,637	43,587	435,870
7	Massachusetts	1,457,351	37,796	377,960
8	Kentucky	1,321,011	34,260	342,600
9	Tennessee	1,258,520	32,639	326,390
10	Virginia	1,225,163	31,774	317,740
11	Iowa	1,194,020	30,967	309,670
12	Georgia	1,184,109	30,710	307,100
13	Michigan	1,184,059	30,708	307,080
14	North Carolina	1,071,361	27,785	277,850
15	Wisconsin	1,054,670	27,353	273,530
16	Alabama	996,992	25,854	258,540
17	New Jersey	906,096	23,499	234,990
18	Mississippi	827,922	21,472	214,720
19	Texas	818,579	21,230	212,300
20	Maryland	780,894	20,252	202,520
21	Louisiana	726,915	18,852	188,520
22	South Carolina	705,606	18,300	183,000
23	Maine	626,915	16,258	162,580
24	California	560,247	14,530	145,300
25	Connecticut	537,454	13,939	139,390
26	Arkansas	484,471	12,565	125,650
27	West Virginia	442,014	11,464	114,640
28	Minnesota	439,706	11,404	114,040
29	Kansas	364,399	9,450	94,500
30	Vermont	330,551	8,573	85,730
31	New Hampshire	318,300	8,255	82,550
32	Rhode Island	217,353	5,637	56,370
33	Florida	187,748	4,869	48,690
34	District of Columbia	131,700	3,417	34,170
35	Delaware	125,015	3,642	32,420
36	Nebraska	122,993	3,190	31,900
37	New Mexico	91,874	2,383	23,830
38	Oregon	90,923	2,359	23,590
39	Utah	86,786	2,251	22,510
40	Nevada	42,491	1,102	11,020
41	Colorado	39,864	1,034	10,340
42	Washington	23,955	621	6,210
43	Montana	20,595	534	5,340
44	Idaho	14,999	389	3,890
45	Dakota	14,181	368	3,680
46	Arizona	9,658	250	2,500
47	Wyoming	9,118	236	2,360
	Total	38,558,371	1,000,000	10,000,000

Section 4 of the act provides as follows: After the expiration of said period of one hundred days, the commission shall call a meeting of the corporators and all others who may then have subscribed for stock, to be held at Philadelphia, for the purpose of electing a board of directors, to consist of twenty-five stockholders, whose term of office shall be one

year, and until their successors have been qualified. At that meeting, those who may be present in person or by proxy, of whom one hundred shall constitute a quorum, shall be competent to organize and select such officers. The said board of directors, and every subsequent board, shall be chosen by the stockholders out of a list of one hundred stockholders selected and nominated by the United States Centennial Commission. Nine members of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but no election or change of officers shall take place except at a meeting at which a majority of the board shall be present.

Section 5 provides that the board of directors shall elect from its own number a president and two vice-presidents, whose term shall be for one year. They shall appoint a treasurer, a secretary, and such other officers as may be required to carry out the purposes of the corporation, all of which officers shall receive such compensation as the board may prescribe. The board will adopt such by-laws, rules, and regulations for its own government and for that of its officers as may be expedient, and not inconsistent with any act of Congress or the rules adopted by the United States Centennial Commission.

When organized, the board of directors are to take charge of the subscription-books, with the papers and records of any kind pertaining thereto.

The grounds for the exhibition shall be prepared, and the buildings erected by the said board in accordance with the plans which shall have been previously adopted by the Centennial Commission.

The board is authorized to issue bonds, not in excess of its capital stock, and secure the payment of them by mortgage of its property and prospective income.

At the close of the exhibition, and after paying all its liabilities, said board will divide, pro rata, among the stockholders the balance remaining from the proceeds of the sale of the property, receipts from admissions, the sale of privileges, rents, and other sources of income. And it is made the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to supervise the closing up of the affairs of the board, to audit its accounts, and to submit, in a report to the President of the United States, the financial results of the exhibition.

The dates of the opening and termination of the sessions of the commission were as follows: Session 1 began March 4, 1872, and ended March 11, 1872; session 2 began May 22, 1872, and ended May 29, 1872; session 3 began December 4, 1872, and ended December 11, 1872.

A permanent office has been leased in Philadelphia, where the correspondence and executive business of the commission is conducted, under the supervision of the executive committee.

The classified compilation of the journal of the proceedings of the commission, which accompanies these papers, affords the opportunity of referring at once to a statement of all the proceedings relating to any important or interesting subject which has received the attention of the commission.

III.

PROVISIONAL DRAUGHT OF REGULATIONS, AND SCHEDULE OF DATES AND PERIODS FOR THE DIFFERENT STAGES OF THE WORK.

1871—*March* 3.—The United States Centennial Commission created by act of Congress.

1872—*March* 4.—First meeting of the commission in Philadelphia.

May 22.—Second meeting of the commission.

June 1.—Centennial Board of Finance created by act of Congress.
November 21.—Books of subscription opened throughout the United States.
December 4.—Third meeting of the commission.

1873—*January to May.*—Survey of the site and adjacent ground for a map to show the topography, drainage, means of access, &c.
February.—Report to Congress as required by the act of March 3, 1871.
March 1.—Call for a meeting of the stock subscribers in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the act of Congress of June 1, 1872.
April.—Meeting of the stockholders and organization of the Centennial Board of Finance.
April to December.—Preparation of the ground for the building—grading, leveling, water service, drainage, gas supply, ventilation, &c., &c.
May.—Fourth meeting of the commission. Adoption of the plan in its general features. Adoption of the regulations. Official notification and invitations to foreign governments to participate in the exhibition, and to designate their commissioner or agent to correspond with the United States Centennial Commission.

1874—*Before March* 4.—Acceptance by foreign nations of the invitation to participate in the exhibition.
Before April 1.—Final adoption of the plans and elevation of the building in detail, together with the outside accessory structures. From this time the work on the building to be vigorously pushed forward.
Before May 30.—Preparation and publication of plans, drawn to scale, showing the general interior arrangement and apportionment of space to the several departments and groups, and to the various countries.

1875—*Before October.*—Detailed plans and information concerning the exhibition contemplated by foreign nations, to be forwarded to the commission, accompanied by lists of the objects and of the exhibitors, to be used in compiling the official catalogue.
Before November.—The construction of the building to be completed.

October, 1875, *to January*, 1876.—Completion of the decoration and of the interior division, and permanent fixtures prerequisite to the installation; reception of heavy objects, such as machinery, ordnance, &c.; erection of lines of shafting, boilers, and motors.

1876—*January* 1 *to April* 1.—Reception and arrangement of articles for exhibition; the installation.
February 1.—Latest date for the reception of data for the first edition of the catalogue.
April 1 *to April* 16.—Clearing the building, drilling the guardians, and final preparations for opening.
April 19.—Opening of the exhibition, with appropriate ceremonies.
April to November.—Special agricultural exhibitions and trials, and special exhibitions of flowers, fruits, and vegetables in their season, according to special programmes to be issued by the commission.
October 19.—Closing of the exhibition.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

MAY 23, 1872.

Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, presented the following report:

Section 8 of the act of Congress under which the Centennial Commission organized, declares that whenever the President shall be informed by the governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for the exclusive control by the commission herein provided for the proposed exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exhibition will open, and the place at which it will be held, and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commissioners for publication in their respective countries.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following general regulations to accompany the proclamation of the President of the United States:

First. The international exhibition of 1876 will be held in Fairmount Park, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Second. The date of opening of the exhibition will be May 1, 1876, and of closing will be November 30, 1876.

Third. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to every nation of the earth to be represented by its arts, industries, progress, and development.

Fourth. A formal acceptance of this invitation is requested previous to March 4, 1874.

Fifth. Each nation accepting this invitation is requested to appoint a commission, through which all matters pertaining to its own interests shall be conducted. For the purpose of convenient intercourse and satisfactory supervision, it is specially desired that one member of each such commission be designated to reside at Philadelphia until the close of the exposition.

Sixth. The privileges of exhibitors can be granted only to citizens of countries whose governments have formally accepted the invitation to be represented and have appointed the aforementioned commission, and all communications must be made through the governmental commissions.

Seventh. Applications for space within the exposition buildings, or in the adjacent buildings and grounds under the control of the Centennial Commission, must be made previous to March 4, 1875.

Eighth. Full diagrams of the buildings and grounds will be furnished to the commissioners of the different nations which shall accept the invitation to participate.

Ninth. All articles intended for exhibition, in order to secure proper position and classification, must be in Philadelphia on or before March 4, 1876.

Tenth. Acts of Congress pertaining to custom-house regulations, duties, &c., together with all special regulations adopted by the Centennial Commission in reference to transportation, allotment of space, classification, motive power, insurance, police rules, and other matters necessary to the proper display and preservation of materials, will be promptly communicated to the accredited representatives of the several governments co-operating in the exposition.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL, *Chairman.*

MAY 25, 1872.

The commission resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on foreign affairs, for the purpose of filling the blanks as to dates. The report having been again read,

Mr. Lowry, of Iowa, moved that the second section of the report be completed as follows:

"The date of the opening of the exhibition will be the 19th of April, and of closing will be the 19th of October, 1876." Which was agreed to;

And moved that section fourth be completed as follows:

"A formal acceptance of this invitation is requested previous to March 4, 1874." Which was agreed to.

Mr. Atwood, of Wisconsin, moved that the blank in section seventh, designating the time at which applications for space shall be made, be filled so as to read, "previous to March 4, 1875."

And section ninth be completed as follows:

"All articles intended for exhibition, in order to secure proper position and classification, must be in Philadelphia on or before January 1, 1876." Which was agreed to.

The report as a whole was then adopted.

On motion, the commission adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, in this room.

LEWIS WALN SMITH,
Temporary Secretary.

IV.

CLASSIFIED COMPILATION OF THE JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, AT PHILADELPHIA, 1872–'73.

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SECTION I.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President.—Hon. Joseph R. Hawley.

Vice-presidents.—Hon. Orestes Cleveland, Hon. Alfred T. Goshorn, Hon. William M. Byrd, Hon. John Dunbar Creigh, Hon. Robert Lowry.

Temporary secretary.—Hon. Lewis Waln Smith.

Executive commissioner.—Hon. William Phipps Blake.

Counsellor and solicitor.—John L. Shoemaker, esq., No. 611 Vine street, Philadelphia.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive committee.—Daniel J. Morrell, Pennsylvania; John V. L. Pruyn, New York; George H. Corliss, Rhode Island; James T. Earle, Maryland; John Lynch, Louisiana; John G. Stevens, New Jersey; Walter W. Wood, Virginia; Alfred T. Goshorn, Ohio, ex-officio as chairman of committee on plans and architecture; George B. Loring, Massachusetts, ex-officio as chairman of committee on finance.

Committee on plans and architecture.—Alfred T. Goshorn, Ohio; Wm. Henry Parsons, Texas; Middleton Goldsmith, Vermont; Ezekiel A. Straw, New Hampshire; David Atwood, Wisconsin; Orestes Cleveland, New Jersey; George A. Batchelder, Dakota.

Committee on tariffs and transportation.—O. C. French, Mississippi; David M. Boyd, jr., Indiana; Charles H. Marshall, New York; Joshua Nye, Maine; Andrew J. Sweeney, West Virginia; Wm. F. Prosser, Tennessee; John H. Wickizer, Utah.

Committee on finance.—Geo. B. Loring, Massachusetts; Asa Packer, Pennsylvania; John W. Davis, Maryland; James Birney, Michigan; J. Marshall Paul, Colorado; John McNeil, Missouri; Charles H. Marshall, New York.

Committee on foreign affairs.—John L. Campbell, Indiana; John G. Stevens, New Jersey; Robert H. Lamborn, Wyoming; John V. L. Pruyn, New York; Lewis Waln Smith, Georgia; Alexander R. Boteler, West Virginia; E. W. Gantt, Arkansas.

Committee on opening services.—James L. Orr, South Carolina; Richard C. McCormick, Arizona; Henry S. Moody, Nebraska; Samuel Powel, Rhode Island; Wilson W. Griffith, Ohio; Andrew J. Dufur, Oregon; John Dunbar Creigh, California.

Committee on legislation.—David Atwood, Wisconsin; Orestes Cleveland, New Jersey; William M. Byrd, Alabama; William F. Prosser, Tennessee; James E. Dexter, District of Columbia; Solomon L. Spink, Dakota; William H. Clagett, Montana.

Committee on classification.—William P. Blake, Connecticut; John L. Campbell, Indiana; Joshua Nye, Maine; John A. Martin, Kansas; Frederick L. Matthews, Illinois; Jonathan W. Albertson, North Carolina; Edward D. Holton, Wisconsin.

Committee on nomination of secretaries of departments.—George B. Loring, Massachusetts; Middleton Goldsmith, Vermont; Thomas Donaldson, Idaho, Charles H. Marshall, New York; John S. Adama, Florida.

MEMBERS.

Alabama.—William M. Byrd, commissioner, Selma; James L. Cooper, alternate, Huntsville.

Arizona.—Richard C. McCormick, commissioner, Tucson, Arizona, and Washington, D. C.; John Wasson, alternate, Tucson.

Arkansas.—E. W. Gantt, commissioner, Little Rock; Alexander McDonald, alternate, Little Rock.

California.—John Dunbar Creigh, commissioner, No. 714 Shotwell street, San Francisco; John Middleton, alternate, 509 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Colorado.—J. Marshall Paul, commissioner, Fair Play; N. C. Meeker, alternate, Greeley.

Connecticut.—Joseph R. Hawley, commissioner, Hartford; Wm. Phipps Blake, alternate, New Haven.

Dakota.—George A. Bachelder, commissioner, Yankton, Dakota, and National Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Solomon L. Spink, alternate, Yankton.

Delaware.—Wm. T. Read, commissioner, New Castle; John H. Rodney, alternate, New Castle.

District of Columbia.—James E. Dexter, commissioner, 322 Four-and-a-half street, northwest, Washington; Lawrence A. Gobright, alternate, Washington.

Florida.—John S. Adams, commissio ner, Jacksonville; J. T. Bernard, alternate, Tallahassee.

Georgia.—Thomas Hardeman, jr., commissioner, Macon; Lewis Waln Smith, alternate, 707 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Idaho.—Thomas Donaldson, commissioner, Boise City; James S. Renyolds, alternate, Boise City.

Illinois.—Frederick L. Mathews, commissioner, Carlinsville; Lawrence Weldon, alternate, Boomington.

Indiana.—John L. Campbell, commissioner, Wabash College, Crawfordsville; David M. Boyd, jr., alternate, Pennsylvania Railroad office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Iowa.—Robert Lowry, commissioner, Davenport; Coker F. Clarkson, alternate, Grundy County.

Kansas.—John A. Martin, commissioner, Atchison; George A. Crawford, alternate, Fort Scott.

Kentucky.—Robert Mallory, commissioner, La Grange; Smith M. Hobbs, alternate, Mount Washington.

Louisiana.—John Lynch, commissioner, lock-box 980, New Orleans; Thomas C. Anderson, alternate, Opelousas.

Maine.—Joshua Nye, commissioner, Augusta; Charles P. Kimball, alternate, Portland.

Maryland.—James T. Earle, commissioner, Cetreville, Queen Anne County; John W. Davis, alternate, 25 North Calvert street, Baltimore.

Massachusetts.—George B. Loring, commissioner, Salem; William B. Spooner, alternate, 163 Congress street, Boston.

Michigan.—James Birney, commissioner, Bay City; Claudius B. Grant, alternate, Ann Arbor.

Minnesota.—J. Fletcher Williams, commissioner, Saint Paul; W. W. Folwell, alternate, Saint Anthony.

Mississippi.—O. C. French, commissioner, Jackson.

Missouri.—John McNeil, commissioner, Compton Hills, Saint Louis; Samuel Hays, alternate, Saint Joseph.

Montana.—William H. Clagett, commissioner, Deer Lodge City and 720 Fourteenth street, N. W. Washington, D. C.; Patrick A. Largey, alternate, Virginia City.

Nebraska.—Henry S. Moody, commissioner, Omaha; R. W. Furnas, alternate, Brownsville.

Nevada.—William Wirt McCoy, commissioner, Eureka, Lander County.

New Hampshire.—Ezekiel A. Straw, commissioner, Manchester; Asa P. Cate, alternate, Northfield.

New Jersey.—Orestes Cleveland, commissioner, Jersey City; John G. Stevens, alternate, Trenton.

New Mexico.—Eldridge W. Little, commissioner, Santa Fé.

New York.—John V. L. Pruyn, commissioner, Albany; Charles H. Marshall, alternate, 38 Burling slip, New York City.

North Carolina.— —— ——, commissioner; Jonathan W. Albertson, alternate, Hertford, Perquimons County.

Ohio.—Alfred T. Goshorn, commissioner, Cincinnati; Wilson W. Griffith, alternate, Toledo.

Oregon.—James W. Virtue, commissioner, Baker City; Andrew J. Dufur, alternate, Portland.

Pennsylvania.—Daniel J. Morrell, commissioner, Johnstown; Asa Packer, alternate, Mauch Chunk.

Rhode Island.—George H. Corliss, commissioner, Providence; Samuel Powel, alternate, Newport.

South Carolina.—James L. Orr, commissioner, Anderson; Archibald Cameron, alternate, Charleston.

Tennessee.—Thomas H. Coldwell, commissioner, Shelbyville, Bedford County; William F. Prosser, alternate, Nashville.

Texas.—William Henry Parsons, commissioner, Houston, Texas, or 29 Broadway, New York.

Utah.—John H. Wickizer, commissioner, Salt Lake City; Oscar G. Sawyer, alternate, Salt Lake City.

Vermont.—Middleton Goldsmith, commissioner, Rutland; Henry Chase, alternate, Lyndon.

Virginia.—Walter W. Wood, commissioner, Halifax Court-House.

Washington Territory.—Elwood Evans, commissioner, Olympia; Alexander S. Abernethy, alternate, Cowlitz County.

West Virginia.—Alexander R. Boteler, commissioner, Shepherdstown; Andrew J. Sweeney, alternate, Wheeling.

Wisconsin.—David Atwood, commissioner, Madison; Edward D. Holton, alternate, Milwaukee.

Wyoming.—H. Latham, commissioner, Laramie City; Robert H. Lamborn, alternate, 125 South Fifth street, Philadelphia.

SECTION II.

FIRST MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 4, 1872.

RECEPTION BY THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES—ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Classified compilation of the journal of the proceedings of the commissioners appointed under and pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1876."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 4, 1872.

In conformity with the ordinance of the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, approved by the mayor of said city October 30, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the first meeting and organization of the United States Centennial Commission, and to make an appropriation therefor," the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the governors of the several States and Territories, pursuant to the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, held an informal meeting in parlor C of the Continental Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10½ o'clock a. m. this day:

Present, commissioners and alternate commissioners as follows:
Joseph R. Hawley, commissioner of Connecticut.
William M. Byrd, commissioner of Alabama.
Lewis Waln Smith, alternate commissioner of Georgia.
James E. Dexter, commissioner of District of Columbia.
John L. Campbell, commissioner of Indiana.
Robert Lowry, commissioner of Iowa.
John Lynch, commissioner of Louisiana.
George Alexander Batchelder, commissioner of Dakota.
Joshua Nye, commissioner of Maine.
James Birney, commissioner of Michigan.
John Dunbar Creigh, commissioner of California.
Orestes Cleveland, commissioner of New Jersey.
Charles H. Marshall, alternate commissioner of New York.
Henry Probasco, commissioner of Ohio.
Daniel J. Morrell, commissioner of Pennsylvania.
George H. Corliss, commissioner of Rhode Island.
William F. Prosser, alternate commissioner of Tennessee.
William Henry Parsons, commissioner of Texas.
John H. Wickizer, commissioner of Utah.
John N. Baxter, commissioner of Vermont.
Walter W. Wood, commissioner of Virginia.
Andrew J. Sweeney, alternate commissioner of West Virginia.
David Atwood, commissioner of Wisconsin.
Robert H. Lamborn, alternate commissioner of Wyoming.
Henry S. Moody, commissioner of Nebraska.
William P. Blake, alternate commissioner of Connecticut.
Solomon L. Spink, alternate commissioner of Dakota.
J. Marshall Paul, commissioner of Colorado.
David M. Boyd, jr., alternate commissioner of Indiana.

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, moved that Mr. Atwood, of Wisconsin, be appointed chairman *pro tempore;* which was agreed to.

Mr. Atwood, of Wisconsin, in accepting the position, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION: The honor of having been selected to preside temporarily over the deliberations of this commission has taken me by surprise, and I have no speech to make. I accept the honor, not as a personal compliment, but as a compliment to the great Northwest, which I in part represent. In this view, gentlemen, I thank you heartily for the honor you have done that section of our noble Union.

We have met for the transaction of business of great importance to the country. We are to make arrangements for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the great Declaration of Independence, which proclaimed equal rights to all men. These arrangements should be made with special care. All sections of the country should be considered so that the utmost harmony throughout the nation shall prevail in regard to this, the greatest event of the century, and that the whole people may co-operate zealously for the success of the enterprise. To make it such an exhibition of the immense resources of this country as is desirable will require wisdom, on our part, and much labor. I trust the result of our labor will be such as will redound to the honor and glory of our common country.

Mr. John L. Campbell, of Indiana, moved that Mr. John N. Baxter, of Vermont, be appointed secretary *pro tempore;* which was agreed to.

The authorities of the city of Philadelphia desiring to extend to the commissioners a welcome, and having invited them to meet the mayor, the select and common councils, and representatives of corporate bodies of the city in Independence Hall at 11½ o'clock,

The commissioners adjourned and proceeded in a body to the hall.

On entering the hall, Mr. John L. Shoemaker, chairman of the centennial committee of the councils of Philadelphia, stepped forward and addressed the Hon. William S. Stokley, mayor of Philadelphia, as follows:

MR. MAYOR: As chairman of the centennial committee of the councils of the city of Philadelphia, I have the honor to present to you the distinguished gentlemen who compose the United States Centennial Commission, appointed under the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, and who are assembled here upon the invitation of the authorities of the city of Philadephia to enter upon the discharge of their important duties.

Mayor Stokley, in welcoming the commissioners to the city, spoke as follows:

Commissioners of the Centennial International Exposition:

GENTLEMEN: It is my pleasant duty, in behalf of the corporate authorities of Philadelphia, to welcome you as guests of the city. The object which has brought you here commends itself to the earnest sympathies of our citizens; and, speaking for them as well as for myself, I cannot too strongly express our gratification that its furtherance has been committed to such able hands, selected by the highest authorities of the States and Territories you represent, and approved by the highest authority of the nation. You bring with you an assurance that your councils will be inspired by patriotism, and that your decisions will be marked by wisdom. And, gentlemen, looking to the great end you have been appointed to accomplish, how fitting is it that the inauguration of your labors should take place in this hall. Here was born the mighty republic whose growth and progress it will be your province to manifest to the world, through the agency of that grand international exposition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine—the control and management of which have been confided to your care.

Here still are preserved with pious zeal the memorials of that august assembly whose immortal declaration changed the political destinies of a continent, and in its consequences has developed, and is still developing, social and industrial results almost beyond the power of man to estimate. Here, too, at different epochs in our history, have come those whom the people delighted to honor, to receive the tribute of their admiration; and here, on their solemn progress to the silent tomb, have reposed the remains of statesmen and warriors who aided to form and sustain, and to perpetuate that Union which is our pride and boast, and shall be the pride and boast of our children's children to the remotest generations. How fitting, then, I repeat, it is that your mission, a mission the magnitude of which no words of mine can adequately portray; a mission that has for its aim to show how the century now nearing its close, in all the achievements of intellectual and material progress, has had no parallel in all the ages, and especially of all the lands on which the sun shines, in this favored land of ours; how fitting is it that your mission should be sanctified at its very outset by the holy influences that prevail within these walls, and that you should receive from the Father of his Country, whose portrait now hangs before you, the injunction so well imparted by his majestic presence, to spare no pains, to omit no opportunity, to allow of no interruption, in proving that the little seed which he and his contemporaries planted has fructified into a broad and wide-spreading tree, under whose branches all the earth may find shelter and protection.

Gentlemen, this is neither the time nor the place to enter into any of the details connected with your commission. I content myself, therefore, with renewing to you a cordial welcome, and assuring you that in whatever way Philadelphia may be called upon to contribute to the success of the great enterprise you represent she will be found true to herself, true to her traditions, true to her position in the sisterhood of cities, and true, above all, to the obligations which, as the birth-place of American liberty, she feels justly imposed on her.

To which Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, in behalf of the commissioners, responded as follows:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA: The commissioners gratefully acknowledge the cordial welcome and generous hospitality of the city of Philadelphia, of which they have had continuing and most acceptable evidence from the moment of their arrival. We gladly seize the first opportunity to formally but most warmly thank you. Though we have not yet devised an organization, nor opened any discussion of plans or purposes, I may say it is obvious, from the spontaneous and earnest expressions of all the commissioners, that they are conscious of the laborious but noble task set before them. And it is altogether fit and wise that we should take our first step and utter our first words in this hall. There sat John Hancock, presiding over that immortal body. There came Jefferson, Franklin, Adams, Sherman, and Livingston, presenting the sacred declaration. There lies the broken and silent bell, which at the word proclaimed liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. We are confused and silenced by a multitude of thronging memories and reflections. But above all arises profoundly solemn yet exulting gratitude to Almighty God for what He has done for this nation. Our fathers were three millions of scattered colonists. They were aware of their divided counsels and feebleness; but strong in faith, they needed not even the pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night, as they went out into the wilderness of

war and rebellion. Heaven accepted their sacrifices and their consecration, made the nation the foremost example of human progress, and put into our hands the form of government requiring the highest type of character. To say that they could not possibly have anticipated the wonders of this day is to pass the highest eulogy upon their faith and devotion to abstract principle. They could not have dreamed of a gigantic nation of forty millions of people, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific; nor could they have foreseen the wonderful inventions and discoveries by which the unity, energy, and perpetuity of great nations are rendered practicable; that already old, yet daily new, miracle of the railway, by which we can seat ourselves in a luxurious parlor at Boston, and in six days look from its windows upon the Pacific; that already old, yet still new, miracle through which all civilized people talk every morning of whatever has just happened from San Francisco to Constantinople. It is easier to assemble a congress from Maine and Oregon than it was fifty years ago to gather a congress from Massachusetts and Georgia. We are forty millions—we shall soon be sixty, eighty, and a hundred millions; and the interchange of thought, of men, and of matter among them all will be easier than it was then in the single commonwealth of Pennsylvania. All the arts and sciences have advanced. The industrious laborer enjoys beauties, comforts, and luxuries which unlimited wealth could not purchase then. The forty millions are all free and equal in civil and political rights. The gates are wide open, and men enough to form a new State come annually to our shores—men of all races, creeds, and pursuits.

We are preparing to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of the nation. It is significant and reassuring to observe that it has nowhere been proposed to use the occasion to display great armies and fleets, and parade the trophies of bloody conquest. But we invite all the world to come here and see what God has wrought, and to assemble here all the wonderful things man has found in nature, either as he has found them or as he has magically transformed them.

The commissioners will diligently observe the purposes for which they were appointed, in accordance with the act of Congress, and strive with indefatigable zeal to win for the celebration the favor and support of all the people of all the Union. The occasion will have a special value, and, we hope, a blessed influence within our own boundaries. And they will address themselves in a fraternal spirit to the people of all other nations, that this may be the best exposition yet seen of the men and the works of all the world. Mr. Mayor, we await your pleasure.

Mr. Shoemaker, of the councils of Philadelphia, then spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: It was expected his excellency the governor of Pennsylvania would have been present on this occasion. A letter from him, however, has been received, explaining his absence. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, *Harrisburgh*, *February* 29, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, and in reply thereto say that I heartily concur with you in your remarks on the approaching meeting of the United States Centennial Commissioners in Philadelphia. If sufficiently recovered from my present illness, I will be with you at the time indicated.

We should give the strongest assurances in our power to the United States commissioners that we, as Pennsylvanians, duly and fully appreciate the vast responsibilities resting upon us, as well as the herculean

duties involved in prosecuting and perfecting the great national object which is about to be undertaken; and while we are willing not only to pledge and give our best energies in its prosecution, we at the same time earnestly request a hearty co-operation of the people of all the States and Territories of the Union to make our first national centennial the greatest and grandest event of the age.

Should I not be able to be present on the 4th proximo, please to do me the favor to extend to the visiting commissioners, in my name and that of this State, a most sincere and cordial welcome to Pennsylvania.

Yours, truly,

JOHN W. GEARY.

JOHN L. SHOEMAKER, Esq.

After a few minutes indulged in by a formal introduction of the members of councils, the commissioners were escorted to the chamber of common council, where, when Presidents Littleton and Wagner had taken their seats, and the commissioners had entered and taken the places assigned to them,

Mr. William E. Littleton, president of select council, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION: The councils of the city of Philadelphia, on the 15th of February, unanimously adopted a resolution placing this and the adjoining room, their places of meeting, at your service, to enable you as a body to conveniently transact the business for which you have been appointed. It is our pleasant duty to say to you officially, that these chambers are at your disposal for such length of time as you may desire, and to add that the clerks and messengers of councils will cheerfully afford any assistance you may need from them.

Mr. Atwood, chairman of the commission, responded as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The gentlemen of the commission accept the courtesies extended to them with many thanks. We shall endeavor to make good use of them for the country as well as for Philadelphia.

The mayor and councils of Philadelphia having retired,

Mr. Atwood, the chairman, called the body to order and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION: Our meeting is one of unusual importance. It will require the deliberations of the best minds of the country. We should have all human guidance and wisdom, and, as an additional act, we should look to a Higher Power than earth; and as a preliminary exercise, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Rev. Dr. Hutter, of Philadelphia, to open our proceedings with prayer.

Rev. Dr. Hutter, of Philadelphia, then offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou art the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders. In Thy hands are the lives of men and the fate of nations. We approach Thy throne with solemn awe and profoundest veneration. We confess our numerous errors and offenses, our sinfulness and unworthiness; but we rejoice in the revelation we have of Thyself, that Thou art long-suffering, gracious, and merciful, slow to anger, and plenteous in mercy unto the penitent and believing. We are conscious of our dependence on Thee, and O that we may have a living and habitual realization of the fact that it is absolute and unqualified, and that, except for the strength Thou givest us, we can think no good thought, far less perform any good deed.

Our Heavenly Father, we bless Thee for the manifold mercies and

benefits which Thou hast so freely bestowed on us, and for their daily and hourly repetition. To count them all up unto Thee would be impossible. They are more than the hairs of our head, multiplied by the stars of heaven—more than the sands of the sea. We thank Thee for the blessings of redemption, for the scriptures, that are able to make us wise unto salvation; for the Holy Ghost, sent for our illumination and sanctification—for the Church, and her many invaluable auxiliaries of piety and benevolence. We thank Thee above all things else for the gift of Jesus Christ, Thine only begotten and well-beloved Son, our Lord and Saviour, the brightness of Thine own excellent glory, who was crucified for our sins, and raised again for our justification—very God, very man—the worshipped of the heavenly hierarchies—the hope of the sinful, the erring, and the lost.

O God! in view of this place and this occasion, we award unto Thee special praises and thanksgivings for our inestimable civil and political privileges. Thou hast not dealt so with any other nation. We bless Thee for the work of our forefathers, the brave and the good men of revolutionary fame, who, not far from one hundred years ago, on this very spot, and amidst these very surroundings, proclaimed "Liberty to the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." We bless Thee for the gift of a Washington, in whom they had so wise and trusted a leader, and for all his compatriots in arms and in counsel. We thank Thee that Thou didst inspire their hearts with all needful wisdom and fortitude and faith and patience and courage, enabling them in those eventful times and on this sacred soil to lay the foundations of this mighty Western Republic broadly, deeply, and securely, making it a home and an asylum for the downtrodden and oppressed of all climes and countries. We ascribe the power and the glory of the stupendous consummation, however, not to their valor and prowess, not to their horses and chariots, but we give the praise of their triumphs and successes unto Thee.

O God! we beseech Thee to continue to us and to our descendants, to the end of time, these invaluable privileges. May we prize them in our souls' just estimation above all price. Let the American Union be as enduring as the stars; suffer no parricidal hand ever again to be lifted up against it. From it may a perennial stream of blessings issue like water out of the rock of Horeb. Through our example, may the boundaries of human happiness be enlarged, and the knowledge and practice of virtue and religion be spread from the rivers to the ends of the earth. To this end, we pray Thee, fill the minds and hearts of people and rulers with a just sense of their dependence on Thy approving smiles. Banish from our public counsels, venality and corruption, and let truth, justice, and righteousness constitute the basis of our laws and policies. And hasten the happy time when man shall no more prey upon man, when wars shall cease, and when all unruly passions and bad dispositions shall yield to the amiable virtues and unoffending dispositions inculcated by the Author of our holy Christianity. Teach us to know and realize that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach unto any people."

O Lord! we beseech Thee, bless the President and Congress of the United States, the governors and legislatures of the several States, the mayor and councils of this city, and the authorities of all the cities of our land. Give them grace to rule in equity and righteousness, and when they lack wisdom, incline their hearts to seek it of God, who giveth liberally and upbraideth not. Bless these commissioners and delegates, who have come from remote sections to this birth-place of American independence, to devise measures for the suitable commemo-

ration of its approaching centennial anniversary; grant them a fraternal interchange of sentiment and opinion, conducing to a successful and profitable jubilee. Whilst among us, on this mission of patriotic duty, shield them from all harm and peril, watch over their loved ones at home; be Thou the friend and helper of us all. This, our prayer, O merciful God! hear and answer through the merits and intervention of Jesus Christ, our Saviour. Amen.

Mr. Lowry, of Iowa, moved that a committee of five be appointed as a committee on credentials; which was agreed to.

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, moved that a committee of seven be appointed on permanent organization; which was agreed to.

Mr. Smith, of Georgia, moved that a committee of five be appointed on by-laws; which was agreed to.

The chairman then announced that he had made the following appointments of committees:

Committee on credentials—Robert Lowry, of Iowa; Orestes Cleveland, of New Jersey; Daniel J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; William Henry Parsons, of Texas; Joshua Nye, of Maine.

Committee on permanent organization—John L. Campbell, of Indiana; George H. Corliss, of Rhode Island; John Lynch, of Louisiana; Andrew J. Sweeney, of West Virginia; John Dunbar Creigh, of California; Charles H. Marshall, of New York; William F. Prosser, of Tennessee.

Committee on by-laws—Lewis Waln Smith, of Georgia; James Birney, of Michigan; Robert H. Lamborn, of Wyoming; Henry Probasco, of Ohio; J. Marshall Paul, of Colorado.

Mr. Parsons, of Texas, moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet in this chamber to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Sweeney, of West Virginia, moved to amend the motion by striking out the words "ten o'clock," and inserting in their place the words "nine o'clock;" which was not ageeed to.

The original motion was then agreed to.

On motion, the commission adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Philadelphia, March 5, 1872.

The commissioners met this morning at 10 o'clock, in common council chamber, pursuant to adjournment.

In addition to the commissioners who were present yesterday, Mr. Asa Packer, alternate commissioner of Pennsylvania, took his seat in the commission.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Lowry, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on credentials, submitted the following report, to wit:

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT.

Alabama—William M. Byrd, commissioner.

California—John Dunbar Creigh, commissioner.

Colorado—J. Marshall Paul, commissioner.

Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley, commissioner; William P. Blake, alternate commissioner.

Dakota—George A. Batchelder, commissioner; Solomon L. Spink, alternate commissioner.

District of Columbia—James E. Dexter, commissioner.

Georgia—Lewis Waln Smith, alternate commissioner.

Indiana—John L. Campbell, commissioner; David M. Boyd, jr., alternate commissioner.
Iowa—Robert Lowry, commissioner.
Louisiana—John Lynch, commissioner.
Maine—Joshua Nye, commissioner.
Michigan—James Birney, commissioner.
Nebraska—Henry S. Moody, commissioner.
New Jersey—Orestes Cleveland, commissioner.
New York—Charles H. Marshall, alternate commissioner.
Ohio—Henry Probasco, commissioner.
Pennsylvania—Daniel J. Morrell, commissioner; Asa Packer, alternate commissioner.
Rhode Island—George H. Corliss, commissioner.
Tennessee—William F. Prosser, alternate commissioner.
Texas—William Henry Parsons, commissioner.
Utah—John H. Wickizer, commissioner.
Vermont—John N. Baxter, commissioner.
Virginia—Walter W. Wood, commissioner.
West Virginia—Andrew J. Sweeney, alternate commissioner.
Wisconsin—David Atwood, commissioner.
Wyoming—Robert H. Lamborn, alternate commissioner.

The committee recommend that alternates be respectfully invited to take seats in the commission, but not to participate in the proceedings, unless in the absence of the commissioner.

The following States and Territories are not represented: Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington Territory.

We will report further, on the arrival of commissioners.

ROBERT LOWRY,
Chairman.

Which was read and accepted.

Mr. Lowry, of Iowa, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the proceedings of the commissioners be opened by prayer, and that the president be requested to invite a clergyman of this city to perform that service.

Which was read and adopted.

Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported verbally that the committee had not yet completed their labors, and requested further time; which was granted.

Mr. Smith, of Georgia, chairman of the committee on by-laws, reported progress, and asked for further time.

The report was accepted and the request granted.

The chairman submitted a communication from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, J. Ross Snowden, chairman, inviting the commissioners to visit the rooms and hall of their society.

Also, a communication from Hon. James Pollock, Director of the United States Mint, inviting the commissioners to visit the United States Mint in this city.

Which having been severally read,

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, moved that the secretary be authorized to acknowledge the receipt of the communications, and to extend the thanks of the commission, with the information, that if time shall permit, the commissioners will avail themselves of the courtesies offered; which was agreed to.

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, moved that when we adjourn we ad-

journ to meet at the rooms of the commission, at the Continental Hotel, to act as in committee of the whole for conference, and to reconvene in public session at the call of the chairman; which was agreed to.

On motion, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Philadelphia, March 6, 1872.

The commissioners met this afternoon at 4 o'clock, pursuant to the call of the chairman.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Lowry, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on credentials, submitted the following official list of the commissioners appointed to date, as appears from the records of the Department of State, at Washington, to wit:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 1, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 29th ultimo, I inclose herewith a list of all the commissioners appointed to date, to represent the States and Territories at the centennial anniversary of American Independence, to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1876, with their residences, so far as the Department has been informed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

HAMILTON FISH.

JOHN L. SHOEMAKER, Esq.,
Chairman of the Philadelphia Centennial Committee,
611 *Vine street, Philadelphia.*

Commissioners appointed to organize and perfect an international exhibition and commemorative ceremonies for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of America independence, at the City of Philadelphia, in 1876.

Alabama.—William M. Byrd, commissioner, Dallas County; James L. Cooper, alternate, Madison County.

Arkansas.—E. W. Ganitt, commissioner, Alexander McDonald, alternate.

California.—John Dunbar Creigh, commissioner, San Francisco; John Middleton, alternate.

Connecticut.—Joseph R. Hawley, commissioner, Hartford; William P. Blake, alternate, New Haven.

Delaware.—William T. Read, commissioner, New Castle; John H. Rodney, alternate, New Castle.

Florida.—J. S. Adams, commissioner, Jacksonville; J. T. Bernard, alternate, Tallahassee.

Georgia.—Thomas Hardeman, jr., commissioner, Bibb County; Lewis Waln Smith, alternate, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Indiana.—John L. Campbell, commissioner, Crawfordsville; David M. Boyd, jr., alternate.

Iowa.—Robert Lowry, commissioner, Davenport; Coker F. Clarkson, alternate, Grundy County.

Kansas.—John A. Martin, commissioner, Atchison; George A. Crawford, alternate, Fort Scott.

Louisiana.—John Lynch, commissioner; Thomas C. Anderson, alternate.

Maine.—Joshua Nye, commissioner, Augusta; Charles P. Kimball, alternate, Portland.

Maryland.—Wm. Prescott Smith, commissioner, Baltimore; John W. Davis, alternate.

Massachusetts.—J. Wiley Edmands, commissioner, Newton; Wm. B. Spooner, alternate, Boston.

Michigan.—James Birney, commissioner, Bay City; Cladius B. Grant, alternate, Ann Arbor.

Minnesota.—J. Fletcher Williams, commissioner, St. Paul; W. W. Folwell, alternate, St. Anthony.

Mississippi.—O. C. French, commissioner, Jackson.

Nebraska.—Henry S. Moody, commissioner, Omaha; R. W. Furnas, alternate, Brownville.

Nevada.—W. W. McCoy, commissioner

New Hampshire.—Ezekiel A. Straw, commissioner, Manchester; Asa P. Cate, alternate, Northfield.

New Jersey.—Orestes Cleveland, commissioner, Jersey City; John G. Stevens, alternate, Mercer County.

New York.—John V. L. Pruyn, commissioner, Albany; Charles H. Marshall, alternate, New York City.

North Carolina.—Alfred Dockery, commissioner, Rockingham, Richmond County; J. W. Albertson, alternate, Hartford, Perquimons County.

Ohio.—Henry Probasco, commissioner, Cincinnati; Wilson W. Griffith, alternate, Toledo.

Oregon.—J. W. Virtue, commissioner, Baker City; A. J. Dufur, alternate, Portland.

Pennsylvania.—Daniel J. Morrell, commissioner, Johnstown; Asa Packer, alternate, Mauch Chunk.

Rhode Island.—George H. Corliss, commissioner, Providence; Samuel Powel, alternate, Newport.

South Carolina.—James L. Orr, commissioner, Anderson; Archibald Cameron, alternate, Charleston.

Tennessee.—Thomas H. Coldwell, commissioner, Bedford County; William F. Prosser, alternate, Davidson County.

Texas.—William Henery Parsons, commissioner, Houston.

Vermont.—John N. Baxter, commissioner, Rutland; Henry Chase, alternate, Lyndon.

Virginia.—Walter W. Wood, commissioner.

West Virginia.—Alexander R. Boteler, commissioner, Shepherdstown; Andrew J. Sweeney, alternate, Wheeling.

Wisconsin.—David Atwood, commissioner, Madison; E. D. Holton, alternate, Milwaukee.

Arizona.—Richard C. McCormick, commissioner, Tucson; John Wasson, alternate, Tucson.

Colorado.—J. Marshall Paul, commissioner, Fair Play, Park County; N. C. Meeker, alternate, Greeley, Weld County.

Dakota.—George Alex. Batchelder, commissioner; Solomon L. Spink, alternate.

Idaho.—Thomas Donaldson, commissioner; James S. Reynolds, alternate.

Montana.—Wm. H. Claggett, commissioner; Henry L. Warren, alternate.

New Mexico.—Eldridge W. Little, commissioner, Santa Fé.

Utah.—John H. Wickizer, commissioner, Salt Lake City; William H. Pitts, alternate.

Washington Territory.—Elwood Evans, commissioner, Olympia; Alexander S. Abernethy, alternate, Cowlitz County.

Wyoming.—H. Latham, commissioner, Laramie City; Robert H. Lamborn, alternate.

District of Columbia.—James E. Dexter, commissioner, Lawrence A. Gobright, alternate, Washington.

Which was read, and laid on the table.

Also, reported that Mr. O. C. French, commissioner from Mississippi, had arrived since the last meeting, and submitted to the committee his credentials; which was accepted.

The roll of the commission was then called, and the following members answered to their names, to-wit:

Alabama—William M. Byrd, commissioner.
California—John Dunbar Creigh, commissioner.
Colorado—J. Marshal Paul, commissioner.
Dakota—George Alex. Batchelder, commissioner.
District of Columbia—James E. Dexter, commissioner.
Georgia—Lewis Waln Smith, alternate.
Indiana—John L. Campbell, commissioner.
Iowa—Robert Lowry, commissioner.
Louisiana—John Lynch, commissioner.
Maine—Joshua Nye, commissioner.
Michigan—James Birney, commissioner.
Mississippi—O. C. French, commissioner.
Nebraska—Henry S. Moody, commissioner.
New Jersey—Orestes Cleveland, commissioner.
New York—Chas. H. Marshall, alternate.
Ohio—Henry Probasco, commissioner.
Pennsylvania—Daniel J. Morrell, commissioner.
Rhode Island—George H. Corliss, commissioner.
Tennessee—William F. Prosser, alternate.
Texas—William Henry Parsons, commissioner.
Utah—John H. Wickizer, commissioner.
Vermont—John N. Baxter, commissioner.
Virginia—Walter W. Wood, commissioner.
West Virginia—Andrew J. Sweeney, alternate.
Wisconsin—David Atwood, commissioner.
Wyoming—Robert H. Lamborn, alternate.

The chairman submitted a communication from Porter & Coates, publishers, booksellers, and importers, of Philadelphia, inviting members of the commission to view their painting of "The Battle of Gettysburg," their art gallery, and the Washington family bible.

Also a communication from the president of the common council of Philadelphia, inviting the commission to be present at the stated meeting of councils on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Which were severally read, and the invitations accepted.

Also a communication from the Union League of Philadelphia, inviting the commission to visit their house, on this evening, at 8½ o'clock.

Which having been read,

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, moved that the invitation be accepted, with the thanks of the commission; which was unanimously agreed to.

Also a communication from Joseph Leeds, esq., of Philadelphia, informing the commission of the appointment of a committee of seven citizens of Philadelphia, relative to improving Independence Square, and the erection of appropriate monuments therein, and requesting a conference with the commission.

Which having been read,

Mr. Lynch, of Louisiana, moved that the communication be referred to the appropriate committee when appointed; which was agreed to.

Mr. Lewis Waln Smith, of Georgia, chairman of the committee on by-laws, submitted the following report, to-wit:*

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That we invite the authorities of the city of Philadelphia and the centennial committee of this city, to the privileges of seats on the floor of this chamber, during the sessions of the commission.

Which was read, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, submitted the following report, to wit:

The committee on permanent organization beg leave respectfully to report the following gentlemen to serve as officers of the Centennial Commission:

For president.—Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, commissioner from Connecticut.

For vice-presidents.—Hon. Orestes Cleveland, commissioner from New Jersey; Hon. Henry Probasco, commissioner from Ohio; Hon. William M. Byrd, commissioner from Alabama; Hon. John Dunbar Creigh, commissioner from California; Hon. Robert Lowry, commissioner from Iowa.

For temporary secretary.—Hon. Lewis Waln Smith, alternate commissioner from Georgia.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,
Chairman.

Which having been read,

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, moved that the report be adopted; which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Birney, of Michigan, moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the president-elect and conduct him to the chair; which was agreed to.

The chairman appointed Mr. Birney, of Michigan, Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, and Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, as the committee.

The committee thereupon retired, and after some time returned, escorting the president-elect to the hall.

Mr. Atwood, of Wisconsin, the chairman, on receiving the president-elect, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION: Through your kind partiality I was called to preside temporarily over this distinguished body; through your great indulgence my duties have been made exceedingly easy and pleasant; through your excellent judgment in the selection of a permanent presiding officer, you have made my last duty more pleasant than all the rest. I have the pleasure of introducing to you General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, as your permanent president.

Mr. Lewis Waln Smith, of Georgia, having been elected secretary *pro tempore*, by the adoption of the report of the committee on permanent organization, upon assuming the duties of the position said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Before entering on the duties of temporary secretary I desire to return my hearty thanks for the honor you have done me—an honor at once unexpected and unsolicited. I shall endeavor faithfully to discharge the responsibilities of the office; but I desire to say

*Look under the head of by-laws, sec. 9, in this compilation for the report.

that my professional engagements are such that my selection must be considered as purely temporary, and that as soon as the duties of secretary become arduous, the commission will relieve me by the selection of a permanent successor.

Mr. Lowry, of Iowa, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this commission be tendered to the Hon. David Atwood, for the able, courteous, and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of temporary chairman.

Which was read and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Marshall, of New York, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That this commission do offer its thanks to the Hon. John N. Baxter, for his acceptance of the office of temporary secretary, the duties of which have been performed by him with the utmost zeal and ability.

Which was read and unanimously adopted.

The president then announced that he had appointed the following members as the executive committee under the by-laws, to wit: Daniel J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; William Prescott Smith, of Baltimore; J. V. L. Pruyn, of New York; George H. Corliss, of Rhode Island; John G. Stevens, of New Jersey; James L. Orr, of South Carolina; Walter W. Wood, of Virginia.

Mr. Creigh, of California, moved that the appointment of the members of the executive committee, as made by the president, be confirmed.

Mr. Lowry, of Iowa, moved that the subject be referred to the committee of the whole; which was agreed to.

Mr. Sweeney, of West Virginia, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the president of this commission be, and is hereby, authorized to arrange the conference required by the second section of the act of Congress constituting this body, "for the selection of a suitable site where the exhibition shall be held," and for such other purposes as may be deemed of interest to the objects of this commission.

Which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Atwood, of Wisconsin, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the president to ask such further legislation, both national and State, as will be necessary to enable this commission to accomplish the end for which it was created, and as will secure harmony in the action of national and State authorities.

Which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Wood, of Virginia, moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, in this chamber; which was agreed to.

On motion, the commission adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Philadelphia, March 7, 1872.

The Commission met at 11 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names, to wit:

Alabama—William M. Byrd, commissioner.

California—John Dunbar Creigh, commissioner.

Colorado—J. Marshall Paul, commissioner.

Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley, commissioner; William P. Blake, alternate.

Dakota—George Alex. Batchelder, commissioner; Solomon L. Spink, alternate.
District of Columbia—James E. Dexter, commissioner.
Georgia—Lewis Waln Smith, alternate.
Indiana—John L. Campbell, commissioner; David M. Boyd, jr., alternate.
Iowa—Robert Lowry, commissioner.
Louisiana—John Lynch, commissioner.
Maine—Joshua Nye, commissioner.
Michigan—James Birney, commissioner.
Mississippi—O. C. French, commissioner.
Nebraska.—Henry S. Moody, commissioner.
New Jersey—Orestes Cleveland, commissioner.
New York—Chas. H. Marshall, alternate.
Pennsylvania—Daniel J. Morrell, commissioner; Asa Packer, alternate.
Rhode Island—George H. Corliss, commissioner.
Tennessee—William F. Prosser, alternate.
Utah—John H. Wickizer, commissioner.
Vermont—John N. Baxter, commissioner.
Virginia—Walter W. Wood, commissioner.
West Virginia—Andrew J. Sweeney, alternate.
Wisconsin—David Atwood, commissioner.
Wyoming—Robert H. Lamborn, alternate.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That all reporters for, and correspondents of, the press are invited to seats on the floor of the hall during the sessions of the Commission.

Which was read, and agreed to.

The President announced that, after consultation with members of the Commission, since the meeting of the Commission yesterday, and giving the subject a careful consideration, he had modified his appointments on the executive committee, so that the committee would now be:

Executive Committee.—Daniel J. Morrell, Johnstown, Pennsylvania; John V. L. Pruyn, Albany, New York; George H. Corliss, Providence, Rhode Island; William Prescott Smith, Baltimore, Maryland; John Lynch, New Orleans, Louisiana; John G. Stevens, Trenton, New Jersey; Walter W. Wood, Virginia.

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, moved that the executive committee, as appointed by the president, be confirmed; which was agreed to.

The president then announced the appointments of the other committees as follows:

Committee on Tariffs and Transportation.—O. C. French, Jackson, Mississippi; David M. Boyd, jr., Indiana; Charles M. Marshall, New York City; Joshua Nye, Augusta, Maine; Andrew J. Sweeney, Wheeling, West Virginia; William F. Prosser, Nashville, Tennessee; John H. Wickizer, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Committee on Finance.—J. Wiley Edmands, Boston, Massachusetts; Asa Packer, Mauch Chunk, Pennsyvania; Samuel Powell, Newport, Rhode Island; James Birney, Bay City, Michigan; J. Marshall Paul, Fair Play, Colorado.

Committee on Plans and Architecture.—Henry Probasco, Cincinnati, Ohio; William Henry Parsons, Houston, Texas; John N. Baxter, Rutland, Vermont; E. A. Straw, Manchester, New Hampshire; David Atwood,

Madison, Wisconsin; William T. Read, Delaware; George A. Batchelder, Dakota.

Committee on Opening Services.—James L. Orr, South Carolina; Richard C. McCormick, Arizona; Henry S. Moody, Nebraska; Samuel Powell, Newport, Rhode Island; Wilson W. Griffith, Ohio.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—John L. Campbell, Indiana; John G. Stevens, New Jersey; Robert H. Lamborn, Wyoming; John V. L. Pruyn, New York; Lewis Waln Smith, Georgia.

Committee on Legislation.—David Atwood, Wisconsin; Orestes Cleveland, New Jersey; William M. Byrd, Selma, Alabama; William F. Prosser, Nashville, Tennessee; James E. Dexter, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Wickizer, of Utah, moved that the committee on legislation be increased from five to seven members; which was agreed to.

The president appointed Mr. Spink, of Dakota, and Mr. Clagett, of Montana, as additional members of that committee.

Mr. Lowry, of Iowa, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That a standing committee on agriculture, consisting of thirteen commissioners, be appointed by the president.

Which having been read,

Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, moved that the resolution be referred to the committee of the whole; which was agreed to.

The president submitted a communication from Walter Allison, of the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, inviting the commissioners to visit Carpenters' Hall.

Which having been read,

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, moved that the invitation be accepted, and that the Commission will proceed to the hall immediately upon the adjournment of this meeting; which was agreed to.

Also, submitted an invitation to the commissioners to meet the President of the United States at the residence of George W. Childs, esq., on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Which having been read,

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, moved that the invitation be accepted; which was agreed to.

The president also stated that the committee of the councils of Philadelphia, on the Centennial Anniversary, had invited the Commission to visit the Fairmount Park to-morrow morning, leaving the hotel at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, moved that the invitation be accepted; which was agreed to.

William P. Blake, alternate commissioner of Connecticut, pursuant to the resolution of request adopted yesterday, delivered the following address* upon previous International Expositions.

SECTION 2*a*.

SITE OF THE EXHIBITION—FAIRMOUNT PARK.

MARCH 11, 1872.

Mr. Atwood, of Wisconsin, offered the following, to wit:

Whereas a conference has been had with the authorities of the city of

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* Look under the heading of "General purposes and scope of the Centennial Exhibition," sec. 3 of this compilation.

Philadelphia, (including the Park Commissioners,) in accordance with the second section of the act creating this Commission, in regard to the site for the exhibition: Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the site for holding the International Exhibition in 1876 be fixed at Fairmount Park, within the corporate limits of the city of Philadelphia.

Which having been read,

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The preamble was agreed to.

SECTION 3.

GENERAL PURPOSES AND SCOPE OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

MARCH 6, 1872.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, the president elect, on taking the chair, addressed the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION: When you were considering the choice of a president of your body in committee of the whole, in the last informal ballot I gave my vote and my voice for the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, and had the honor to move the unanimous nomination, which was so heartily carried. It was an election eminently fit to be made. Mr. Morrell was the early friend of this enterprise in Congress, and as a private citizen. In the vast industrial establishment he conducts he offers us a splendid example of American labor, capital, and genuis, and manifests the executive ability you desire in the office in question. I was painfully surprised when he declined the position, and your choice fell upon me. His reasons were stronger than any I can offer, and I cannot refuse to serve you, at least for a time. I return you my profound thanks for the honor, while confessing that a sense of the responsibility it carries subdues the pride I would otherwise feel.

These brief and hasty remarks cannot set forth justly the purposes of our organization. But, indeed, they are quite well understood. As the centennial anniversary of American Independence approaches, many voices and pens, in many localities, expressing the spontaneous desire of the people, suggest the propriety of a celebration of due magnitude and solemnity; and it is in full accord with the best spirit of the age that the celebration should take the form of "an international exhibition of our manufactures and products of the soil and mine," in the words of the act of Congress of March 3, 1871. That act provides for such an exhibition in Philadelphia in the year 1876.

Upon the nomination of the governor of each State or Territory, the President was authorized to appoint a commissioner and an alternate commissioner from such State or Territory. All but three States have complied with the act, and a majority of the commissioners have appeared, many others taking care to signify to us their warm desire to co-operate zealously. The commissioners are instructed to report to Congress a suitable date and appropriate ceremonies for opening, dedicating, and closing the exhibition; a plan or plans of the building; a complete plan for the reception and classification of articles intended for exhibition; the requisite custom-house regulations for the introduction into this country of the articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition, and such other matters as, in their judgment, may be important. Whenever the President shall have been informed by the

Governor of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for exclusive control by the commission, it is made the duty of the President, through the Secretary of State, to make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exhibition will open and the place at which it will be held, and to furnish copies of the proclamation and the regulations of the commissioners to the representatives of foreign countries.

That there will be a formal National Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary there is no doubt. That, as a part or accompaniment thereof, there will be a grand International Exhibition, is equally certain. That it is a vast labor is obvious, without reflection. Some of this labor is to be expended upon the removal of preliminary obstacles that are not properly inherent in the task itself. The financial question meets us at the outset, and I refer to it carefully but frankly. I have seen enough of this body of men in three days to know that, while you represent the extreme and widely separated parts of the Union, and their diverse pursuits and interests, and all the political beliefs that have shaken the nation, you are in this matter enthusiastically of one mind and sipirit. I can use no language too serious and vigorous in assuring the public that this is to be, in every true and satisfactory sense of the word, a great National and International Exhibition. If we err at any time, we shall listen attentively to correction; if the burden grows too heavy for any, he will call in others of the many who are ready to take our places—but the work must go on.

The act of Congress provides that the "United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such exhibition or by reason of the same." Should the National Government adhere strictly to this purpose, the requisite resources must be found in the voluntary contributions of citizens or in the appropriations of the several States, or of Pennsylvania alone. To that end some other and further organization may be necessary; but its incorporation will undoubtedly be sought at the hands of the National Legislature, and the general control, to insure a broad national spirit and conduct, will be retained in the hands of men of all the States. If at any time we should appear to be largely dependent upon local support, it will be only because such local aid is tendered in the spirit that must animate a national enterprise. With these assurances, to the press and to the public it reaches, we entreat for the celebration and exhibition the steady, thoughtful, trustful, and enthusiastic co-operation of the whole country.

Grand national exhibitions are no longer a novelty. Napoleon, returning from his Italian campaign, projected the first held under national auspices. He originated the idea, and with it the jury system and methods of classification and administration which have continued to this day. From that time the French government has made it a high duty to introduce new industries and encourage the old. The national industrial expositions held at Paris in 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, 1839, 1844, and 1849, were of constantly increasing proportions, and gave incontrovertible evidence, not alone of the industrial progress of France, but of their very great influence in stimulating progress in all countries. The Industrial Exhibition or World's Fair of London followed, in 1851, making an era in the history of these gatherings, leading to others of similar magnificence and proving itself a great benefit to the world. The admirable exhibition in New York, in 1853, came next. France adopted the international plan in 1855, England renewed the work in 1862, and France in 1867 gave the last.

On these great occasions civilization halts a moment, and "takes in-

ventory" of her resources and measures her progress. Their influence is wide-spread. At each the competing nations have been often flattered by success, but as often pained by the proof of lost ground, and each has always learned much. They honor labor, harmonize labor and capital, fraternize nations, better the world. It is impossible, even if it were intended, to manage them in the interest of a class; they are magnificently democratic, whoever conducts them. Ours will be held under unprecedented circumstances. We are to exhibit the past in contrast with the present; to take measure of the growth of a free nation from three to forty millions, in the most wonderful century of the world's history. The subject enlarges in our imagination and warms our blood. Let us glorify even the drudgeries of our work by reflecting upon both its beauties and its uses.

MARCH 6, 1872.

Mr. Prosser, of Tennessee, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That Hon. William P. Blake, alternate commissioner of Connecticut, be invited to address the commission to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, upon the objects, purposes, plan of organization, general success, and defects of the World's Fair of New York in 1853, and of the Paris Exposition of 1867.

Which was read and adopted.

MARCH 7, 1872.

William P. Blake, alternate commissioner of Connecticut, pursuant to a resolution of request adopted the day before, delivered the following address:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION: You have requested me to address you upon the objects and purposes, plan of organization, general success and defects of the World's Fair in New York in 1853, and of the Paris Universal Exposition in 1867.*

The objects and purposes of the two exhibitions named were very different, though both contributed to the same result—the advancement and diffusion of knowledge, the promotion of the interests of mankind in all that relates to their material well-being and to their intellectual and moral condition. The great and immediate functions of exhibitions are to stimulate and educate. They act, not only upon the industrial classes, but upon all classes of men. They increase as well as diffuse knowledge. By bringing together and comparing the results of human effort, new germs of thought are planted, new ideas are awakened, and new inventions are born. They mark eras in industrial art, and give opportunities to compare the relative progress of nations. In their full scope and meaning they are by no means confined to the exhibition of natural and manufactured products, machines, and processes; but they include all that illustrates the relations of men to each other and to the world in which we live, all products of human thought and activity in all the arts and all the sciences.

Exhibitions have not always been instituted with such a breadth and scope. In many cases the hope of pecuniary profit has brought them forth. The grand financial success of the London exhibition of 1851

*At the request of some of the members of the commission, I have added short notices of other international displays, believing it to be desirable to have as many facts as possible, bearing upon the organization and results of expositions, brought together for convenience of comparison and reference.—W. P. B.

aroused the attention of the speculative and enterprising in various capitals. Exhibitions were immediately proposed in Dublin, in France, and in the United States. The expectation of gain may be said to have been the origin of the

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR OF 1853.

It was started by a New York joint-stock company, and the prospective dividends were "discounted" in the height of the excitement, leaving, in most cases, the burden of loss to be borne by second and third hands, not by the original projectors. There were some exceptions. The objects were rather to secure a grand show, and to achieve a financial success, than to advance the higher interests of mankind.

There was, however, an expression of a desire to make a more just and equally-sustained exposition of our resources, industry, and arts, than had recently been made at the London exhibition, and further, to give the masses in America an opportunity to see and compare the manifold productions and applications of the arts of design from abroad. Any desire to reproduce or imitate the London exhibition was disavowed; but the great aim was said to be "to draw forth such a representation of the world's industry and resources as would enable us to measure the strength and value of our own, while it indicated new aims for our enterprise and skill."

New York was selected as the locality, for its advantages as a commercial center, and as the chief entrepôt of European goods. A lease of Reservoir Square was obtained from the city, and in March, 1852, the legislature of New York granted a charter, under which the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" was organized and carried forward.* The influence of the General Government was extended on behalf of the association, and the co-operation of European nations was solicited. The building was made a bonded warehouse, so that goods might be received and exhibited free of duty. Agents were sent abroad to secure desirable objects for exhibition, and to solicit the encouragement and support of foreign governments.

But the organization of an international exhibition was a new undertaking in the United States. We lacked experience, and did not begin in time for such a great work. The breadth and the detail of the work essential to great exhibitions were not appreciated, nor were they sufficiently provided for at the outset. The general plan was not perfected sufficiently long before the time fixed for opening. The building was not completed in time. The installation was delayed, and disappointment and confusion resulted. The administrative and executive force was found to be insufficient as the work of preparation progressed, and aid was eagerly sought in various directions. At the eleventh hour the executive control was given to two eminent naval officers.

No sufficient provision was made in advance for the distribution of the labor of collecting and securing objects, products, and information. The formation of local committees in various parts of the country was

* By the terms of the act, the issue of stock was limited to three hundred thousand dollars; but it was afterward amended so as to permit an issue to the amount of half a million dollars. A call for subscriptions to the stock resulted in about one hundred and fifty persons and firms taking the first two hundred thousand dollars within a short time. The par value of the shares was $100, and they sold at one time for $175.

too long neglected,* and as the time approached for the opening, the proper material to form an exhibition was not forthcoming. The results were partial and unsatisfactory. It did not become a truly national exhibition.

In the mineral department, for example, it was found that, although we might print circulars and applications in blank by thousands, and spread them broadcast through the mails, reaching the mining districts and metallurgical establishments, the responses were few and scanty. The producers of raw materials have no special pecuniary inducement to exhibit. It is rarely that they appreciate their duty to the industrial arts and to the public in great exhibitions. It was, therefore, necessary in the case of the New York Exhibition, as it is in all exhibitions, to make special and direct efforts by competent persons, in order to secure a proper representation of the raw unmanufactured products of the country.

UNMANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

In the Paris Exposition the display of raw and unmanufactured products was superb, and was so chiefly because the production of these raw materials, which underlie the industrial development of a nation, is under the special care and patronage of the governments. Through the well-organized departments of agriculture, of mining, and of forestry in France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, and other countries, very complete and effective displays were secured outside of the special contributions of great establishments. And here allow me to say that we may rightfully expect much from the intelligent co-operation of our own Department of Agriculture, and from State agricultural societies. But our mines receive little special care or patronage from the Government. The magnificent mineral domain of the United States is left to take care of itself. So of our forests. In these important departments, of which, in a young country like ours, other nations expect of right to see a very prominent display, we were deficient in 1853, and without care will be so again.

The ownership of the New York crystal palace, by virtue of the transfer of the scrip, soon changed hands, and the directory was changed. One result of this was, that pledges made in good faith by the first promoters could not in all cases be redeemed. Many exhibitors suffered by loss and damage, and finally the structure was destroyed by fire. The combustible nature of the interior was one of the great defects of the construction.

Although built chiefly of iron and glass, the floors, the ground floor and those of the galleries were of wood, and so also were the roofs, even to the dome. These roofs were of matched deal, covered with tin sheathing, except where pierced for light. Even the rafters were made of strips of wood between plates of iron. The frame-work was a system of iron columns and girders. The general plan of the building was in the shape of a Greek cross with a large dome in the center, but by building a one-story lean-to in each angle of the cross, the plan upon the ground became octagonal, with two broad aisles or avenues crossing at right angles. The extent and shape of the ground at the disposal of the

* The president of the association, Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, under date of 10th November, 1852, announced the resolution to raise local committees in the principal manufacturing and commercial centers of the United States. Such committees were formed in Boston, Connecticut, Saint Louis, New Orleans, Baltimore, in Pennsylvania, and in Ohio. Special committees were organized in Philadelphia and other cities, for the purpose of gathering together a proper collection of the ores and minerals of their respective sections, and this work was in part paid for by the exhibition association.

association did not admit of using a rectangular building. The lot was only four hundred and forty-five feet by four hundred and fifty-five feet square. The length of each diameter of the cross was three hundred and sixty-five feet five inches, and the width of the arms one hundred and forty-nine feet five inches. The dome was the chief architectural feature of the building. It was one hundred feet in diameter, and its height to the springing line nearly seventy feet, and to the crown of the arch one hundred and twenty-three feet. The interior of this dome was beautifully decorated with arabesques of white and blue, and by thirty-two stained-glass windows between the ribs. Gas and water were supplied to every part of the structure, the latter being distributed with reference to use in case of fire. Over eighteen hundred tons of iron were required for the building, three hundred of which were wrought iron, and the remainder cast iron. Of glass, there were fifteen thousand panes, or fifty-five thousand square feet; and of wood, seven hundred and fifty thousand feet, board-measure. The total area or floor space was about two hundred and fifty thousand feet, or five and three-fourths acres.*

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*In view of the importance of details of construction with reference to a plan for the building of 1876, I add the following:

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS OF THE NEW YORK BUILDING.

	ft.	in.
From the principal floor to the gallery floor	24	
From the principal floor to the top of second tier of girders	44	4⅜
From the principal floor to the top of third tier of girders	59	10
From the principal floor to ridge of nave	67	4
Erom the principal floor to top of bed-plate	69	11
From the principal floor to top of upper ring of dome	123	6
From Sixth Avenue curb-stone to top of lantern	151	
From Sixth Avenue curb-stone to top of tower	76	9

Area of first floor ..... 157,195 square feet.
Area of second floor ..... 92,496 square feet.

249,692 square feet, or 5¾ acres.

There were, in addition to the main building, three entrance halls, each twenty-seven feet wide, and approached by flights of steps. The columns supporting the galleries divided the interior into two principal avenues or naves, each forty-one feet five inches wide, with aisles fifty-four feet wide. These aisles were still further divided by the rows of columns at right angles into square and half-square spaces, measuring twenty-seven feet on a side. There were one hundred and ninety cast-iron columns on the first floor, octagonal, eight inches in diameter, and twenty-one feet high. The second story had one hundred and forty-eight columns, seventeen feet seven inches high, rising above the others. These columns were connected by wrought and cast girders, the first forty feet nine inches long; the second twenty-six feet four inches. Of these girders, which served to support the floors of the galleries as well as to brace and strengthen the building, there were two hundred and fifty-two, and one hundred and sixty on the upper columns under the roof. The dome was supported by twenty-four columns rising to a height of sixty-two feet above the principal floor, and surmounted by a cast-iron bed-plate, to which the cast-iron shoes for the ribs of the dome were bolted. These ribs were thirty-two in number, and made of two curves of double angle-iron, connected together by lattice-work. These ribs were secured at the top by a horizontal ring of wrought and cast iron, twenty feet in diameter, above which rose the lantern.

The glass for this palace was one-eighth of an inch thick, and was enameled so as to keep out the direct rays of the sun, and prevent the great heat and glare which results in this climate when ordinary glass is used. This glass was made at the Jackson Glass Works, in New York, and was enameled at Camptown, New Jersey.

In order to secure uniformity in the castings, a pattern-shop was established in New York, and the patterns were supplied to the several establishments contracting for the manufacture of castings.

The cost of the building was about $200,000, being about eighty cents per square foot of floor space, including galleries.

At each angle of the building there was an octagonal tower seventy-six feet high and eight feet in diameter. Twelve broad staircases connected the main floor with the gallery. It soon became evident that more space would be required than was afforded in the building, and an addition was made upon one side, in the form of a rectangular gallery, between the principal building and the reservoir. This addition was four hundred and fifty-one feet long and seventy-five wide. It was designed for the machinery in motion, the mineral department, and the refreshment saloons.

In October, 1852, the mason-work was completed, the greater portion of the iron-work was contracted for, and a large part of the castings were delivered upon the ground. On the 30th of October the ceremony of raising the first column took place. It was then confidently expected that the official opening of the exhibition would take place at the specified time, May 2, but it was delayed until July 14, 1853.

Among the designs submitted for the building was one by Sir Joseph Paxton, and presented by him to the association. The ground plan was a parallelogram, six hundred and fifty-three feet long and two hundred feet wide, covering, with an outer terrace, about three acres. Another plan proposed an amphitheater, one thousand two hundred feet in circumference, constructed of iron and glass, the patterns being such that the parts, when taken down, could be used again in building warehouses. The lamented Downing also presented a design for a colossal dome, to be built chiefly of wood and canvas, in such a manner as to combine lightness with strength. Another plan contemplated a great octagonal dome, supported by ribs made of bundles of gas-pipes, and still another plan proposed a building with a suspension roof.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

At the international exhibition held in Dublin the same year, 1853, the building was a series of parallel halls, costing £80,000. The number of season tickets sold was 366,745; of daily visitors, 634,523; and the receipts were £47,363. Ten thousand persons were present at the opening, May 12.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS IN 1851.

This, the most successful of all the great exhibitions, and which, as already stated, stimulated similar enterprises in various places, and particularly the New York exhibition, was located in Hyde Park, upon about twenty acres of ground, originally selected for the purpose by Prince Albert. The building, of glass and iron, was designed by Sir Joseph Paxton, modified somewhat by the celebrated engineers Stephenson and Brunel. The ground plan was a parallelogram, with an arched transept across the center. The total superficial area was originally fixed at 800,000 square feet, but it was afterward increased to 1,000,000 square feet, or more than twenty acres of ground. It was assumed that of this space Great Britain would occupy one-half, and foreign nations the other half.

The total number of exhibitors was between 15,000 and 16,000 The payments on account of the buildings and fittings were £170,000, and, taking the net superficial area covered at 1,000,000 square feet, the cost per square foot was about 3*s.* 5*d.* The cost of the exhibition, including the maintenance, superintendence, medals, and legal expenses, was, the building included, about £292,795. The contract for the building did not, however, include more than its use for the time specified. It re-

mained, at the close of the exhibition, the property of the contractors, otherwise the cost to the exhibition commission would have been £100,000 greater.

This exhibition was opened to the public on the first day of May, and was closed in the succeeding October, having been open for one hundred and forty-one days. The building was closed in the evenings, visitors being admitted during the day only. The total number of visitors for the whole period of the exhibition was 6,039,195. During the one hundred and forty-one days 773,766 entered with season tickets. The gross receipts from all sources were £506,100 pounds. The actual number of jurors was 318. Of these, 160 were British and 158 foreign, and they were assisted by 100 associate jurors. The total number of awards or prizes was 5,248.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This exhibition was projected and mainly executed by a commercial company organized in Paris; but it was managed and its financial success guaranteed by the French government. There were many separate buildings; but the principal one was a permanent structure on the main avenue of the Champs Elysées, and generally known as the Palais de l'Industrie. An annexe, four thousand feet long, on the bank of the river Seine, was mainly devoted to the exhibition of machinery. A third building, at some distance from the others, was used for the fine-art department. Another building, known as the Panorama Rotunda, was used for the display of the crown jewels of France, for tapestries, carpets, &c.

The total horizontal space occupied by all of the countries exhibiting in the industrial departments, including the passage-ways and public rooms, was 152,052 square meters, or about 1,770,000 square feet. About 2,000 square meters were covered in the fine-arts division.

The total number of exhibitors is stated at 23,954, of which 21,779 were in the twenty-seven industrial classes, and 2,175 were in the three classes assigned to the fine arts.

The cost of this exhibition was 11,264,520 francs, equal to £450,580 16*s*., about $2,253,000. But this sum does not include the cost of the main edifice, the Palais de l'Industrie, a permanent structure, which is yet used by the government upon great occasions. If this had been included in the estimate of costs, this estimate would have been nearly doubled. On the basis of 169,691 square meters of space, or 1,866,000 feet, and leaving out of consideration the cost of the Palais de l'Industrie, the cost per square foot was nearly 7*s*. 3*d*., or about $1.80.

At this exhibition Great Britain expended £39,259.

This exhibition continued for two hundred days, commencing in May. The total number of visitors was 5,162,330, and the total receipts were 3,202,485 francs, or £128,099 8*s*. sterling, about $640,496. The total number of jurors was 398, of whom 208 were assigned to France, and 190 to foreign countries.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

The buildings for this exhibition were erected at South Kensington, upon a portion of the estates acquired by the royal commission of the exhibition of 1851, out of the surplus fund of that exhibition and a parliamentary grant.

The principal buildings covered about seventeen acres of ground, ex-

clusive of two annexes covering about seven acres more, being in all about twenty-four acres. The shape was nearly rectangular, measuring about 1,200 feet from east to west, and 560 feet from north to south. The buildings, though solid and substantial in character, were afterwards removed, the site being required for national purposes.

The total area of covered space was 1,291,800 square feet, of which 147,700 square feet were devoted to refreshment rooms, offices, and passage-ways. The total area roofed in was 988,000 square feet. One-half of the space was reserved for Great Britain, and the other half was assigned to foreign countries.

The number of exhibitors was 28,653, including 2,305 artists. The entire cost of the undertaking, in round numbers, was £460,000. The contractors were to receive £200,000 absolutely, and an additional £10,000 if the receipts reached half a million. A guarantee fund of £250,000 was proposed, and the subscriptions reached nearly £450,000. Taking the total cost of the exhibition buildings at £321,000, and the total covered space at 1,292,000 square feet, the cost per square foot was nearly five shillings, or $1.25. The exhibition was opened May 1, and closed November 15, making a total time of 171 days during which visitors were admitted. The number of visitors reached nearly 6,225,000, and the gross receipts from all sources were £459,631, in round numbers $2,298,155. The total number of jurors and associate jurors was 620, and the whole number of awards 13,423, of which 8,141 were in the form of medals, and 5,282 honorable mentions. No awards were made in the fine arts department.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.

The intention of the French government to have a grand international exhibition at Paris, in 1867, was announced as early as June, 1863, but the appointment of a commission, and the designation of the time of opening and closing, was not published until June, 1865. An imperial decree of that date placed the work under the direction of an imperial commission of sixty members, of which the Prince Imperial was named president; the minister of state, the minister of commerce and public works, the minister of the imperial household, vice-presidents, and M. Leplay, councillor of state, commissioner-general.

Thus notice was given to the world four years in advance of the opening of the exhibition, affording, in most cases, ample time for preparation. Our own government was officially notified in March, 1865, and Mr. Seward, then our Secretary of State, promptly pledged the co-operation of our Government and people.

The locality selected for the exhibition was the Champs de Mars, the great military parade ground, extending from the military school to the Seine, and from the avenue Labourdonnaye to the avenue Suffren, forming a rectangle of 48 hectares, or 119 acres. To this was annexed the island of Billancourt, giving an additional area of 21 hectares, or 52 acres; making a total of 171 acres appropriated to the exposition.

The Champs de Mars being the property of the government, and free from constructions or improvements of any kind, was very suitable for the intended building, and withal was easy of access from the more thickly settled portions of the city. On one side flowed the Seine, and on the other a branch from the railway encircling the city gave the means of rapid transit to and from the building.

The ground was given up by the government on the 28th of September, 1865, and the first iron pillar of the building was raised on the 3d

of April, 1866. At the end of the year the structure was comparatively ready for the exhibitors.

There was much delay and backwardness, although such great efforts had everywhere been made to work up to the appointed dates. The opening took place as intended, though the building was not by any means in order. Many of the goods were in the packing-cases, and those that had been unpacked were not in all cases properly placed for exhibition, or for examination by the international jury. In the section appropriated to the United States, the placing of the products was about half finished; many of the objects intended for the exhibition were delayed on the road between Paris and Havre, which had become clogged by the rapid accumulation of freight. Very little of the machinery was ready for movement in any section of the building. The contractors for transporting, carting, for carpenters' work, and for decoration were unable to finish their work in time, and they gave up to others, who, in their turn, broke down. It was impossible to make a complete catalogue. The deliveries in many cases did not correspond with the invoices, and in the haste and confusion there was no time to investigate or to correct errors. Considering the fact that the United States had at least two years' notice and opportunity for preparation, we are warned of what may be expected in 1876, unless much greater and more timely efforts are made.

THE CLASSIFICATION.

It should be remembered that this exhibition was four times as large as any which had preceded it, and that it was much more comprehensively organized. The classification was the most complete and perfect yet devised. It was the result of the careful study and the experience of former great international exhibitions, particularly those of 1851, 1855, and 1862. It compassed the whole range of natural and artificial products, and gave a place to objects illustrating scientific or social progress. The ten groups, as below, were subdivied into ninety-five classes, and they together form a very complete index of the industries of the world.*

Group I.—Works of art, classes 1 to 5.

Group II.—Apparatus and application of the liberal arts, classes 6 to 13.

Group III.—Furniture and other objects for the use of dwellings, classes 14 to 26.

Group IV.—Clothing, including fabrics, and other objects worn upon the person, classes 27 to 39.

Group V.—Products, raw and manufactured, of mining industry, forestry, &c., classes 40 to 46.

Group VI.—Apparatus and process used in the common arts, classes 47 to 66.

Group VII.—Food, fresh or preserved, in various states of preparation, classes 67 to 73.

Group VIII.—Live stock, and specimens of agricultural buildings, classes 74 to 82.

Group IX.—Live produce, and specimens of horticultural works, classes 83 to 88.

Group X was devoted to the exposition of objects and methods designed to ameliorate the moral and physical condition of men, thus bringing in educational, sanitary, and other great departments of social

*The classification complete, with the classes in full, will be found in the first volume of the reports of the United States commissioners.

effort. Under this head, for example, were found the school-houses, school apparatus and books; improved cheap dwellings for workmen; and the exhibitions made by the sanitary commission. Here, also, were found a series of reports, written and published as a part of the exposition, upon the progress of letters and science in France, in the twenty years preceding 1867.

PLAN AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE BUILDING.

In previous great exhibitions, grand architectural effects were attempted; the beauty of the building was considered an essential part of the display, and large sums were expended in exterior and interior decoration. This was also the case in the New York crystal palace. At Paris, in 1867, the building was subordinated to the grouping and the comparison of the various objects. There was nothing particularly attractive or beautiful about the construction. It commanded attention from the novelty of its form, its size, and its special adaptation to the classification, but not for its beauty.

The leading feature of the plan was the division of the space into seven concentric halls or galleries, all upon one floor, and each one devoted to a particular group or class of objects. The form of the building was generally considered to be elliptical, but it was in fact a parallelogram with semi-circular ends. Its greatest length was 482 meters, 1,581 feet, and its breadth 307 meters, 1,218 feet. The outer gallery was 1,200 meters, or three-fourths of a mile in length. A central space was reserved for a garden, with fountains and statuary, and in the midst of this was erected a pavilion to receive the standards of the various systems of weights and measures of the world.

The whole space within the outer limits of the building measured 146,000 square meters, or 36 acres. There was no upper gallery or second floor, except a narrow one used as a promenade along the medial line of the hall devoted to the display of engines and machinery in motion. Outside of this, and in all directions upon the park, were the restaurants, offices, and retiring-rooms.

The exposition, as a whole, was divided into three portions: the first, called the *park*, comprising the palace and outside structures, and the exhibition along the banks of the Seine; the second, called the *reserved garden*, containing the botanical, horticultural, and piscicultural collections; the third, called *Billancourt*, the name of an island in the Seine, where the agricultural implements were exhibited. To facilitate the practical trials of the latter, the Emperor give up to the competitors all the land and crops they required. Thus the mowing-machines were tried at the Emperor's farm at Fouilleuse, near Saint Cloud, and the reapers at the imperial establishment at Vincennes.

As three out of the ten groups—such as the agricultural exhibitions, live produce, &c.—could not be properly placed in the building, only seven galleries were required and constructed, and the exhibition of the other groups was made at Billancourt.

In the construction of this building upward of 370,000 cubic meters of soil had to be removed to make room for foundations, drains, air-passages, and water-pipes. The outer circle was excavated so as to give a succession of vaulted cellars built of stone and concrete, and lined with cement. The two interior galleries of the building were built of stone, and the seven others of iron.

MACHINERY GALLERY.

The outer circle, devoted to the engines and machinery, was the highest and the broadest of all. Its width was 114 feet, and its height, to the top of the nave, 81 feet. The roof was formed of corrugated iron and supported by 176 iron pillars (each weighing 24,000 pounds) upon which the arches or ribs were placed. Along the center of the whole length of this great machinery gallery or arcade an elevated platform was supported upon iron columns, and afforded a safe and convenient promenade and point of view for the machinery below. It appeared to support the line of shafting by which motion was communicated to the various machines, but this shafting was sustained by a separate frame.

The supply of water for this enormous structure, and for the park and its various buildings and fountains, was obtained from the Seine, and was raised by powerful steam-pumps to a reservoir placed upon the high ground on the opposite bank. This reservoir had a capacity of over 4,000 cubic yards of water, and was made water-tight by a lining of concrete. The main conduit leading from this reservoir crossed the Seine by the bridge of Jena, and traversed the whole length of the Champ de Mars.

Both the park and the building were bisected through the entire length by one straight avenue leading from the grand entrance opposite the bridge of Jena to the front of the military school at the opposite extremity of the Champ de Mars. This was crossed at right angles by three other broad avenues leading to the side entrances upon the public streets. These principal avenues, together with several others at each end, radiating from the central garden to the outer circle, intersected each gallery at right angles, and divided the whole building into sixteen sectors of nearly equal area.

The objects exhibited by France and its colonies occupied seven of these sectors: England filled two and a half, and the United States one-third of one, exclusive of the displays in the buildings outside.

It will be seen that the form and arrangement of the building, and the disposition of its contents, was in harmony with the classification and grouping adopted by the imperial commission.

To each of the first seven groups a gallery of the building was assigned. Thus Group I, works of art, occupied the inner circle or gallery 1, and so on to Group VII, which occupied the outer circle.

By following one of these galleries the observer passed in succession among the productions similar in kind of different countries. By following the avenues he passed successively through the different productions of the same country. The student, therefore, could investigate the condition of any particular art or industry as manifested by different nations, or he could pursue his studies geographically, and note the characteristic productions of each country, and compare them as a whole with those of other countries. The arrangement facilitated exhibition, prompted study and comparison, and in these respects fully realized the intentions of its authors.

GALLERY OF HISTORY OF LABOR.

After the adoption of this classification it was decided to devote a portion of the inner gallery, next to the central garden, to antiquities, so as to give a history of human labor.

This, apparently an afterthought, was one of the most interesting departments of the exhibition, and to almost all persons. In it the birth

and progress of many of the arts was distinctly shown. Even the prehistoric period was represented by collections of flint and bone implements from caves and from the lake dwellings of Switzerland. The bronze period was illustrated by numerous implements and manufactures in that material, and so on through the great period of human history to the present age of steel.

PROGRESS OF INVENTIONS.

And here let me suggest that in our classification we should give a prominent place to an exhibition of articles showing the gradual development of the industrial arts in the world, and especially to such objects as will show the development and progress of inventions in all departments of art and manufactures in our own country during the century.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PARK.

The visitor to the exposition was at once forcibly impressed with the importance and extreme interest of the park as a part of the exhibition. It was most tastefully laid out with avenues and winding paths, and was adorned with trees, shrubs, and flowers, all planted since the ground was first broken for the building, on what was previously the barren and indurated surface of the Champs de Mars. A few short months sufficed to make a total change. Water was brought in artificial lakes; canals and streams were made; grottoes were built, and gardens were planted with flowers; constructions of all kinds arose as if by magic; and before the close of the exposition, examples were seen of the peculiar architecture of almost all the nations of the earth, from the tent of the wandering Arab to the gilded palace of Europe. These were things of beauty, a constant source of instruction and pleasure, giving a distinct and unique character to the whole exhibition as compared with others, and it must be a constant source of regret to those who had the satisfaction of seeing them, that they were all demolished and removed at the close of the exposition. In a favorable locality for an exhibition, such, for example, as Fairmount Park affords, there is no reason why such ornamental accessory constructions should not be so located as to remain, after the close of the exhibition, to permanently adorn the grounds.

THE OPENING.

The exposition was duly opened according to regulation on the 1st of April, and closed on the 4th of November. The building was not kept open for visitors in the evening. Every afternoon, at sunset, all persons, except the guards, were excluded, and the doors were closed.

COST AND RECEIPTS.*

The cost of the exposition to France did not fall far short of the estimate made by M. Béhic, the minister of agriculture, commerce and public works, after an attentive study of the expenses of previous expositions. He estimated that the expense would be from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 francs, and that the receipts would, perhaps, reach from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000, leaving a deficiency of about 12,000,000 francs.

*Later data upon this subject have been procured, and will be found under section 14, of this compilation further on.

He reported to the Emperor that the practical utility of expositions had been so clearly demonstrated that the state and the city of Paris would be justified in contributing this amount. It was proposed, also, that if the receipts from all sources did not cover the balance of the costs, (over and above the amount of 12,000,000,) the deficiency should be met by a guarantee company, and in case of a surplus from the receipts, this surplus, or profit, should be divided equally between the state, the city, and the guarantee company. These propositions were carried into effect, and it is understood that there was no loss or deficiency to be made good by the company, but rather a profit to be divided. More than 10,000,000 persons visited the exposition, and the receipts from them and from other sources were probably considerably more than 10.000,000 francs.

But this was by no means the total cost of the exposition. Each country bore the expense of installation and cases for its exhibition. The expenses of the United States section, for example, exclusive of salaries, were about $90,000 in Paris and $50,000 in New York, the latter chiefly for packing, storing, and forwarding. The expenditure by Great Britain, after deducting the proceeds of sale of fittings, furniture, &c., was $600,000. Egypt, occupying only about one-twentieth of the space, expended $300,000; Prussia, (exclusive of North Germany,) over $150,000; Italy, over $160,000; and Austria, $200,000.

Although, in the main building, the plan and decoration was subordinated to the classification and the exhibition of objects, each nation erected courts or chambers within the limits assigned to them, and these were in many instances highly decorated and ornamented. These had the effect of breaking the continuity of the exhibition in groups and classes, and so far were adverse to the results aimed at by the arrangement of similar articles in zones. But it had the advantages of nationalizing in a high degree the exhibition from each country, and of giving greater variety to the exhibition.

It was found, also, that the proportion of articles in any group or class was very different in different countries, and consequently that the amount of zonal space was in some cases insufficient in one group, while ample in another. It resulted that the superabundant articles were installed out of their appropriate places according to the system, and were to be found in various parts of the building.

A portion of the large expenditure by Great Britain was for assisting deputations of British artisans to visit the exposition, with facilities during their stay for studying and reporting upon the various classes. One of the results of their visit was a volume of reports of high value to those engaged in the special industries discussed.

INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Among the more important results of the Paris exposition is the vast amount of industrial literature to which it has given rise. Nearly every great nation represented there published reports embodying the results. Thirteen volumes were published by the French government, six volumes by Austria, six by Great Britain, and six by the United States. Over three hundred separate works or publications have been made, and in various languages, upon the whole or portions of the exhibition. These printed results make the exposition a permanent one. The teachings survive the demolition of the buildings. The press is the right arm of such displays, carrying the useful and best results into the remote corners of the earth, interesting and instructing artisans and others who cannot leave their homes to see with their own eyes.

Even our New York exhibition was fruitful of results in this direction; two or more illustrated volumes, descriptive of improved machinery and processes, were published for general circulation.* At the Paris exposition a vast amount of industrial statistics and information was given in the catalogues published by each country. This was designed from the first to be a prominent and valuable feature of the occasion. France led the way, and each country was requested to contribute such information with its products. The programme contained the elements necessary to a comparison in an economical point of view of the relative force and wealth of nations.†

In France most of the information relating to the industries was obtained by the class committees of admission, and formed a fitting introduction to each class, useful to the jurors and to all who made a careful study of the exposition.

The jury reports, in thirteen volumes, prepared by a great number of savans and specialists, under the general direction of M. Michel Chevalier, is a work of unusual value, and it appeared in good season at the close of the exposition. The importance of promptness in publishing the results was well appreciated by the British commission. The services of many eminent men were early secured for the preparation of reports to be published during the progress of the exhibition, in the Illustrated London News, this medium being chosen as one of the best to get the information quickly and widely disseminated among the people. The same reports were afterward collected and published in volumes.‡

The United States Commission was authorized to employ scientific experts in addition to the ten professional and scientific commissioners, but with a few exceptions the work of reporting was parceled out to committees of the commission, and, as might have been expected, the committees did not labor as a unit, and the work, if performed at all, was done by individuals. There is hardly a report in the whole series which is the work of a committee. Another mistake was made in assigning the work at so late a day. Instead of being entered upon at the very beginning of the exposition, it was in most cases delayed until the end, and the reports, of course, were correspondingly delayed. This should be avoided in the future, and it should be remembered, also, that it is important to divide the work up as much as possible in order to secure completeness and dispatch. The preparation of the catalogues required a vast amount of labor and expense. The French official catalogue forms a volume of over 1,500 octavo pages; the British catalogue, in four languages, together with the descriptive portions, makes a volume of over 1,000 pages. The exclusive right to publish the official catalogue was one of the many monopolies sold by the imperial commission. For this privilege the publisher paid 503,000 francs.

The concession of exclusive privileges was one great source of revenue. Large sums were paid for the exclusive privilege of posting bills in certain places, § for providing seats for visitors, for chairs on wheels, for exchange offices, for rent of refreshment saloons, &c. These monopolies,

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*"The World of Art and Industry," illustrated, 4to., pp. 208; G. P. Putnam & Co., 1854. Also, "The Illustrated Record of the Exhibition," 4to; G. P. Putnam & Co., 1854.

† This programme in full, as translated from the letter of Commissioner Le Play, will be found on page 103 of the Introduction, &c., vol. i, of the Reports of the United States Commission.

‡ There were eighty-seven separate reports, prepared by over seventy persons.

§ For this privilege 50,000 francs were to be paid, and the commission engaged to give at least 7,000 square meters of wall-space.

however profitable they may have been, and perhaps necessary, were the source of much annoyance and litigation.*

THE MOTIVE-POWER.

The imperial commission undertook to supply the power needed for the machinery gallery, by contracting for the service with various parties, preference being given to contractors from the countries to be supplied. The contractors were to provide the engines, boilers, boiler-houses and chimneys, with all the necessary steam-pipes, and the shafting. But the sum, 600 francs per horse-power, was so low that the work could not be properly performed except at a loss, and the result was that there were serious complaints in some of the foreign sections of want of steam, and the working of the machinery had to be arranged among the exhibitors with reference to this deficiency. In the United States section, no American contractor appearing in time, the contract was given to others.

The boilers were in all cases placed outside of the building in the park, and were covered by ornamental structures, which, in most cases, served to exhibit some peculiar material or method of building.

It is the opinion of Captain Beaumont, R. E., who reported to the British commission upon the steam and motive power arrangements, that the French went to a needless expense in isolating the supports of their shafting from those of the gallery. It is thought that the tremor would not have been too great if the shafting had been attached to the gallery, but a double line of shafting, supported above the center of the exhibiting space on each side of a narrow gallery, would have been more convenient. Four such lines of shafting were placed upon unstayed columns, and successfully used, in the British section. Again, the curved form of the machinery gallery is pointed out as a defect. This form necessitated the use of universal joints at intervals, when in a straight gallery, or hall, no such expensive and cumbrous fittings would be required.

TRANSPORTATION OF HEAVY OBJECTS.

Heavy objects reaching France by sea, such, for example, as ordnance and boilers, were sent up the river Seine on steamers, and were landed upon the banks within the limits of the exposition. The circular railway around the building was in constant use, and in the opinion of Mr. Cole, the British commissioner, it would have been almost impossible to have opened the exhibition April 1 without it. Great service was also rendered by steam cranes in unloading goods.

CO-OPERATION OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

The effective co-operation of the several well-organized departments of the goverment of France and other countries greatly facilitated the work of preparation for the exhibition and promoted its success. In France, the departments of the interior, of war, of the navy, of public works, of public instruction, of finance, and of the house of the Emperor, all made extensive and costly exhibitions. In the British

* The British commission was sued for infringing upon the rights granted to the publisher of the official catalogue, and also upon the advertising concession.

section, eight of the government departments were represented, particularly the war department and the admiralty, the treasury, for public printing, and the department of science and art. The collections from this department were specially interesting and instructive. They consisted in great part of reproductions in plaster or in copper, by galvanoplasty, of rare and costly works of art in the museums and private collections of Europe. The collection of such reproductions, which now form a large part of the art collections of the South Kensington Museum, may be considered to be one of the results of the exhibition of 1855, when casts were taken of objects in the Musée de Artillerie and the Hôtel de Cluny, Paris.* Each succeeding exhibition tends to increase the educational value and efficiency of this great museum of reproductions and works of art, for the opportunity to secure from all countries examples of great artistic merit is too inviting to be lost. Much is also effected by exchange. For example, most of the objects sent to Paris were exchanged for similar objects with the governments of France, Prussia, Russia, and Italy.

INTERNATIONAL JURIES.

The examination of products and making awards was committed to international juries, numbering in all six hundred members.

The number of jurors taken from each nation was in proportion to the ground occupied by each in the exhibition, and the general commissioner of each nation nominated the jurors allowed to his national section.

The organization comprised one special jury, ninety-four juries of classes, ten juries of groups, and a superior council.

The work was divided and distributed among them as follows:

First. The subjects which were presented for the new order of recompenses, intended for persons, establishments, or localities, which, by organization or special institutions, have developed harmony among cooperators and produced in an eminent degree the material, moral, and intellectual well-being of the workmen, were submitted to a special jury of twenty-five members, whose decision was final.

Second. The examination of Group No. 1, comprising the five classes of fine arts, was committed to four separate juries, whose reports were subject to revision and adjustment by a group jury formed by the four class juries united, numbering sixty-four members, whose decision was final.

Third. The remaining ninety classes of products were submitted to the inspection of the corresponding ninety class juries, whose work was subject to revision by the group juries and superior council.

Each class jury elected from its own body a president, vice-president, and reporter.

The nine group juries were composed of the presidents and reporters of the ninety class juries, with the addition of a president and two vice-presidents to each group jury, not taken from the class juries, but specially appointed by the respective general commissioners of the national sections to which these appointments were allotted. The secretary for each group was appointed by the imperial commission.

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* The art collections of the South Kensigton Museum number about 13,000 objects illustrative of the history, principles, and processes of decorative art in sculpture, carvings in wood and ivory, decorative furniture, metal work, goldsmith's work, jewelry and lapidaries' work, engraved gems, niello work, arms, armor, pottery, glass, enamels, ancient lac work, textile fabrics, miniatures, &c.

The superior council was formed of the presidents and vice-presidents of the nine group juries, presided over by one of the vice-presidents of the imperial commission.

The duties of the class juries were to examine the products in detail in their respective classes, and make lists of the exhibitors whose products they considered deserving of awards, naming the award proposed for each, and the reason of it, which completed their work.

The reports on products and exhibitors thus drawn up were passed to the group juries, whose duty it was to revise them, concurring in the recommendations of the class jurors as far as approved, modifying the parts not approved, and sending them in this form to the superior council.

The duty of the superior council was to decide upon the whole number of awards to be made, and the number of each grade of awards, for which purposes they had a limited authority to add to the whole number which had been recommended, and power to diminish the whole number called for by the juries.

THE EFFECT OF AWARDS.

In regard to the benefits from a system of awards, Commissioner-General Beckwith, from whose report the foregoing account of the organization of the international jury is condensed, says:

> Experience on former occasions has, in the main, justified the awards of the juries, and they have served, not only to confirm established reputations, but to bring into more prominent notice the excellent products of thousands of skillful and worthy producers, who labored previously in comparative obscurity, and whose improved fortunes date from those periods. But the benefits resulting from this are not limited to the successful exhibitors. They are naturally stimulated to renewed efforts to maintain their new positions, which quickens their invention, improves their products, and raises their own standards, while their rivals and competitors, who, if equally skillful are less lucky, are thereby compelled to work up to this higher level. A new spirit is thus breathed into every department of industry, and the benefits of increased production, improved qualities and varieties, and diminished cost become universal.

A serious source of disappointment in the Paris exposition, at least so far as the United States were concerned, was due to the inability or neglect of many of the local committees to whom certain duties were assigned. Failing adequately to perform those duties, at the last moment they devolved upon the executive. Time was lost; work which would otherwise have been comparatively easy and simple was embarrassed by its incompleteness. The feeling of responsibility diminishes with the distribution of the power. We were late about our contract for motive power in Paris; late in sending on our goods properly invoiced and catalogued, and we did not fully work up to the intent and purposes of that great display.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ORGANIZATION OF FUTURE EXHIBITIONS.

Before leaving Paris several of the executive commissioners united in a memorandum upon the management of future international exhibitions, as follows:

First. That as the usefulness of international exhibitions does not depend on their size, but on their selectness and quality, so the tendency to increase the size of each succeeding exhibition should be discouraged.

Second. That it is desirable that future exhibitions should be held in rotation in various capitals.

Third. That the country inviting the exhibition to be held should provide, at its own risk, a suitable building, completely finished in all respects, provided with all conveniences for unloading and loading, and supplied, perhaps, with sufficient glass cases.

Fourth. That before any code of general regulations for the management of exhibitions be promulgated, the commissioners of each nation occupying a given amount of space be assembled to discuss them, each nation having one representative or an equal number of representatives, but that the country inviting the exhibition should have a veto on the decisions and the power of limiting the extent of the exhibition, and the number of the classes to be shown.

Fifth. That in order to promote the comparison of objects the general principle of the arrangement be rather by classes than by nationalities.

Sixth. That no objects be removed out of the exhibition for the purposes of sale, and that means be taken to prevent its becoming a fair or bazaar.

Seventh. That the number of classes adopted in the present Paris exhibition be greatly increased in future exhibitions.

Eighth. That no prizes of any kind be awarded, but that reports on every class be made and signed by an international jury, which reports should be published during the exhibition, and as soon as possible after the opening.

Ninth. That each country for every class in which it has exhibitors be free to send one reporter for each class.

This document appears in the official report of the British commission,* and is signed by Henry Cole, executive commissioner for the United Kingdom; Schaeffer, commissioner for Austria; Herzog, commissioner for Prussia; De Thal, commissioner for Russia; Chiavarina, commissioner-general for Italy; Beckwith, commissioner-general for the United States.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Article second of the imperial decree of February 1, 1865, placed the direction and control of the Paris exposition in the hands of the imperial commission, and the commissioner-general, named by the same decree, was charged with the execution of the measures adopted by the imperial commission. All foreign commissions were invited to appoint an executive commissioner, to confer directly with the executive commissioner at Paris. This was done by most countries. The United States, upon the recommendation of Mr. Bigelow, then our minister at Paris, was represented by Commissioner-General Beckwith, to whose ability we are indebted largely for our measure of success there. The country and the world are also indebted to him and to Mr. Bigelow, then our minister at Paris, for clear conceptions and statements of the importance and value of such exhibitions to industry and to human welfare in the highest sense. Much may be learned by consulting their utterances preserved in part in the official reports and records. Their wisdom and experience will be of great service to us. For example, in regard to international exhibitions, Mr. Beckwith says:

> If it be true that civilization was led in most countries for a long period by a few men of genius skilled in political science and literature, it is not less true that the men of physical science have at length come to their aid.
>
> The geologists, naturalists, chemists, mineralogists, inventors, and engineers are now directing the labor of the world with a success never before attained.

*Appendix V to Commissioner Cole's Report, Vol. I of British Reports.

As the intellectual domination of the material world increases, the hardships and barrenness of toil diminish, and its products multiply; and while political science emancipates the enslaved races, physical science enslaves the elements and forces of nature and emancipates mankind.

In this great movement the largest benefits will fall, with the largest markets in the world, to those who make the best provision for the development and diffusion of the practical sciences as applied to industry.

No nation produces within itself all these in perfection, nor keeps up with the daily progress in them; but those are most advanced in the race who adopt the best methods of collecting and disseminating the progressive knowledge resulting from the studies and labors of all.

Among the methods for this purpose, international assemblies and exhibitions are increasing in numbers, in frequency, and in importance.

A knowledge of many of the useful and successful combinations of science and industrial art cannot be conveyed in words; they must be studied in models and specimens, which display at once the combinations and effects, the modes and results.

These being the products of many localities and many countries, bringing them together facilitates their study, and affords, at the same time, the opportunity of careful and accurate comparisons, without which no study is complete.

Mr. Bigelow, in reference to the coming centennial celebration, has suggested the taking of an extra Federal census, the establishment of a National Museum, and the preparation of a series of monographs, by which the progress and product of civilization in the United States can be shown.*

With your permission, I will add a few facts upon the series of annual exhibitions in England, commencing in 1871, and the grand international display to be made in Vienna in 1873.

ANNUAL EXHIBITIONS IN LONDON.

Apparently following the first of the suggestions prepared by Mr. Cole, and subscribed to by several of the executive commissioners in Paris in 1867, Her Majesty's commissioners for the exhibition of 1851† resolved to institute a series of international exhibitions of

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*These suggestions were first published in the New York Tribune, a year or more ago, and are as follows:

First. The taking of an extra Federal census for that year.

Second. That every art should be laid under contribution for some appropriate memorial of the degree of excellence to which it shall have attained, and with which it will begin the the succeeding century.

Third. Competent persons should be invited to prepare monographs by which the progress and product of civilization in the United States could be measured. Such monographs should embrace as topics a statistical history during the past century of our postal service; of telegraphy; of the progress of art, industry, and invention; of immigration; of agriculture; the increase of land under culture, and disappearance of timber; of mining and the development of mineral wealth; of military and naval inventions, discoveries, and achievements; of manufactures; of education; of religious and ecclesiastical progress; of the natural sciences; of the progress of wealth and financial vicissitudes of the country; of fine arts; of literature; of the press; of public charities; the organization and growth of different States; of the changes in municipal, State, and Federal systems; of political economy, and of labor, free and servile, and wages; of law; of medicine; of commerce and navigation; of changes in the social condition of the people in the United States; of the aborigines; of the climatic revolutions and changes of the continent during the century.

Fourth. It was proposed that a National Museum and Library should be established, to be perpetually associated with this anniversary. The edifice to be dedicated or its corner-stone laid on that day, and be made the repository of such works of art or volumes of national interest as proved worthy of its hospitality; a nucleus, in short, of a collection in which every State should hold herself an owner. To what extent such a collection grows under the influence of national pride, the British Museums and those of the Vatican and Louvre bear witness.

†The commission has continued to exist since that time, and controls the large property then acquired, using it for the advancement of art and science, chiefly by means of exhibitions.

selected specimens of the works of fine art and industry, to be held annually in London, the first to be opened in the year 1871. These annual international exhibitions differ materially from any previous exhibitions. They are comparatively limited in extent. The objects are selected by competent judges before they are admitted, and only a few classes of industrial objects are admitted each year. The arrangement is by classes, not by nationalities as heretofore. No charge is made to exhibitors for arranging and taking care of their objects during the exhibitions. These exhibitions are opened on the first day of May and are closed on the 30th of September. They are held in permanent buildings at South Kensington, adjoining the arcades of the Royal Horticultural Gardens.

Space is not assigned to foreign nations in block, but in each of the classes as may be required. There are no prizes awarded, but a certificate of having obtained the distinction of admission to the exhibition is given to each exhibitor.

The result of the first year's working of this plan has not been made known generally. It does not appear to have excited much enthusiasm or attention. The plan evidently lacks the great elements of success for exhibitions. It is not general and comprehensive, arresting by its novelty and magnificent proportions the attention of nations, and drawing crowds from all countries. It may, perhaps, be more satisfactory to the appreciative few, but can hardly be said to act directly for the benefit of the mass of the people. Its tendency is to make the exhibitions locally rather than generally interesting. It lacks also the stimulating influence of direct awards upon producers.

VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

The proposed international exhibition at Vienna is to be opened on the 1st of May and closed on the 31st of October, 1873. The total covered space will be 103,000 square meters, or 43,000 square meters less than the exposition of 1867. The main building, on the pavilion system, will be 905 meters long and 205 meters wide, with a colossal iron cupola 102 meters in diameter and 79 meters high in the center.

The art collections are to be placed in a separate building, and the exhibition of machinery is to be made in a hall near the main building, and 890 meters long by 28 meters wide.

It is proposed to so arrange the objects, machines, and representations of methods of manufacture, in juxtaposition, as to give an illustration of the growth of some of the most important of the industries and inventions. The influence of science upon the arts will also be illustrated. An effort will also be made to give a history of the cost of production and of the selling-price of a large class of articles. Recent inventions will be subjected to experimental trials; lectures will be given upon late improvements and discoveries, and a congress of delegates from all countries is invited to meet and discuss many questions suggested by the exhibition.

Four classes of awards or prizes will be given.

1. The art medal.
2. Progress medal for decided improvements.
3. Workmen's medal, to those who have largely contributed to the success of any invention.
4. Honorable diploma for distinguished service in elevating the condition of workmen, or in the cause of education.

The various articles to be exhibited will be arranged in the classes as below.

1. Mines and mining.
2. Agriculture.
3. Chemical industry.
4. Food.
5. Textile and clothing industry.
6. Leather and India rubber industry.
7. Metal industry.
8. Wood industry.
9. Stone, clay, and glass industry.
10. Hardware.
11. Paper.
12. Graphic arts and industrial drawings.
13. Machines and means of transportation.
14. Scientific instruments.
15. Musical instruments.
16. Military objects.
17. Marine objects.
18. Architecture and civil engineering.
19. A citizen's dwelling, its interior, furniture, and arrangements.
20. A peasant's house, with furniture.
21. Characteristic national domestic industry.
22. Representations of the value of art museums.
23. Ecclesiastical industry.
24. Historical antiquities exhibited by *amateurs*.
25. Modern works of art.
26. Relating to education.

This, it will be seen, though very different from the classification of 1867, is yet very comprehensive and is capable of being greatly subdivided.*

In view of our intended exhibition, it is desirable that the organization, administration, and results of this great exhibition at Vienna should be carefully studied and compared with those at Paris. Up to this time the most successful of the large exhibitions have been confined to London and Paris. Large populations are necessary to afford a large number of visitors. Other things being equal, it may safely be conceded that such enterprises are most useful and successful when located in or near a great industrial manufacturing center. For the industrial classes are the most directly benefited by seeing and comparing the results of skilled labor in different countries and under different conditions. In this view Philadelphia, with its extensive and varied industries, producing in the aggregate $400,000,000 worth of manufactured goods annually, the largest manufacturing city in the United States, is a most appropriate place in which to hold a great international exhibition.

RESULTS OF EXHIBITIONS.

Permit me, in closing, to quote some remarks of Mr. Seward upon the value of great industrial expositions:

From the commencement of the industrial epoch, which dates from the London exhibition of 1851, the profound significance and value of such exhibitions have been realized by the people and governments of the civilized nations. Their beneficent in-

* Further details concerning this exposition will be found in an interesting article by Professor C. A. Joy, in the Journal of Applied Chemistry, January, 1872, from which the above is condensed.

fluences are many and wide-spread; they advance human knowledge in all directions. Through the universal language of the products of labor the artisans of all countries hold communication; ancient prejudices are broken down; nations are fraternized; generous rivalries in the peaceful fields of industry are excited; the tendencies to war are lessened, and a better understanding between labor and capital is fostered. It is gratifying to note that these great exhibitions are planned and executed in the interests of the mass of the people. In this last instance those industries, products, and organizations designed to promote the material and moral well-being of the people were made prominent, and the underlying, animating spirit and impulse of the whole plan were for the advancement, prosperity, and happiness of the people of all nations. One of the most salutary results is the promotion of an appreciation of the true dignity of labor and its paramount claims to consideration as the basis of national wealth and power.

Such exhibitions have become national necessities and duties, and as such it may expected that they will be repeated again and again hereafter.

But this is too broad a theme for this occasion. We hope that we understand and appreciate the task before us. The good work has already begun. Who could not be impressed with this who saw last evening, in the banquet hall of our hosts of the Union League, Virginia shaking hands with Connecticut, and pledging united and harmonious action, hand to hand and heart to heart, in the great work of peace, good-will and civilization confided to our care.

MARCH 11, 1872.

The President *pro tempore* (Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey) spoke as follows:

FELLOW-COMMISSIONERS: I am full of this work, and I dare hardly trust myself to speak at this moment of separation, but it may not be amiss to say a word or two. There has been so much harmony and good feeling developed among us that I do most sincerely hope we shall all live to meet in May, when I trust the absent members may also be present, and that we shall live to meet again and again till the whole of this great work is brought to a successful, may I not say, in the interest of civilization itself, a glorious termination, satisfactory to us all.

Some results of this preliminary gathering are already felt among us. If any commissioner journeyed here, no matter from how far, with any doubts hanging over him, I believe I shall speak the sentiments of the whole commission when I declare that his intercourse with his fellow-commissioners and with the citizens of Philadelphia, during the past week, must have removed them all; and in closing this session we are able further to declare to the whole country, and, in a preliminary way, to the whole world, that the exhibition has become a fixed fact. We have even gone so far as to locate the very site upon which the buildings are to be erected, and that the main building is to cover not less than fifty acres of floor space.

When we were welcomed in Independence Hall, and again in visiting old Carpenters' Hall, I was impressed with the grand and glorious memories clustering round about Philadelphia, all pointing with solemn significance to the occasion we are preparing to celebrate. May we all have light and strength to appreciate that occasion, as it approaches. No such family gathering has ever been known in the world's history, and we shall have passed away and been forgotten when the next one occurs.

May we be permitted to rise up to the grandeur and importance of the work before us, so that the results and lessons of our labor may bless and last till our descendants shall celebrate in a similar manner the next Centennial. The vast and varied and marvelous results of inventive industry from all the world shall gather here; and it is fitting; for here, upon this continent, in this new country, under the fostering care of the wise and beneficent provisions of our patent laws, the inventive Genius

of the age finds her most congenial home. From the international exhibition of 1876 the education of skilled labor, in this country at least, is to take a new departure, and we hope the effect will be felt also, in some measure, by every civilized nation.

Here will be spread out before us the manufactures of Great Britain, the source of all her power. From France will come articles of taste and utility, exquisite in design and perfect in execution. From Russia, iron and leather no nation has yet learned to produce. From Berlin and Munich, artistic productions in iron and bronze. From Switzerland, her unequaled wood-carvings and delicate watch-work. From Bohemia shall come the perfection of glass-blowing; and musical instruments from the Black Forest. From Nineveh and Pompeii, the evidences of a buried past.

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The progress of the applied arts will be shown from all Europe. From China, her curious workmanship, the result of accumulated ingenuity reaching back beyond the time when history began. Matchless wood-work from Japan, and from far India her treasures rare and wonderful.

Turkey and Persia shall bring their gorgeous fabrics to diversify and stimulate our taste.

The Queen of the East, passing the Suez Canal, shall cross the great deep and bow her turbaned head to this young giant of the West, and he shall point her people to the source of his vast powers, the education of *all* the people.

One of our noted orators laid before us the other night such evidence as he could gather of the lost arts of the ancients; and he demands to know what we have to compensate us for the loss.

I claim that we have produced some things, even in this new country, worthy of that orator's notice.

Instead of tearing open the bosom of mother earth with the root of a tree, that we may feed upon the bounties of nature, as the ancients did, the green covering rolls away with the perfection and grace of art itself from the polished molding-board of a Pittsburgh steel-plough. Machinery casts abroad the seed, and McCormick's reaper gathers the harvest. Whitney's cotton-gin prepares the fiber, Lyall's positive-motion loom takes the place of the old wheel, and Howe's sewing machine fits the fabric for the use of man. What had the ancients, I demand to know, that could compensate them for the want of these American inventions?

I do not speak of the American telegraph or of the steam-power, that we have done more than all other nations put together in reaching the possibilities of. The magi of the East never dreamed, in the wildest frenzy of their fruitful imaginations, of the wonders of these. Let us now go to our several States and Territories and enlist every interest of our people in this undertaking; for whatever the reunited people of the United States undertake on behalf of the whole country *will not fail.*

Next year it will become the duty of the General Government to make the international exhibition known to other countries, to the end that all civilized people may meet with us in 1876 in friendly competition in the progress of the arts of peace. Be it our duty *now* to arouse our own people to a sense of its great value. I know that we go out with our hearts full; let our minds be determined and our hands ready for the labor.

MAY 29, 1872.

Mr. Adams, of Florida, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I am rejoiced to witness the good feeling which has characterized the meetings of the Commission, and hope that before final adjournment there will be a general expression of gratification and interest in the result. It is a grand thing to spend ten millions for an exposition, but it will be a grander thing than all if this exposition is a national, profound tribute to the majesty of labor. The whole system of this country has been revolutionized within the last fifteen years; and the Fourth of July, 1876, if this exposition means anything at all, means a solemn procession of the nationalities bringing to the altar of this country a tribute to the majesty and august power of labor under the direction of skill and science. Coming with this feeling, I do not want to sneak away from the city of Philadelphia without saying something of the strong feeling I have for the success of this great movement, and for the hospitality and kindness of the people of this place. It is a delicate matter, perhaps, for me to introduce, but I tell you there are hundreds of thousands of men in the country from which I came, who have an earnest, a hearty feeling for the success of this project, and the thorough reunion of all the people of this great country.

I am a man coming from the mountains of Vermont. I have spent five years in devoted labor for the good of the land of my adoption. I come here to say that the men of the South, while they do not wish to say, "We regret the past," "We are sorry for our sins," are eager for the opportunity which will enable them to meet the people of the North, and, in a hearty reunion, to wipe out all remembrance of what has occurred to separate them. They will come to shake hands in a common destiny, in a common love, and for the glory of our flag and our common country. When the address of this body comes, I want it to touch the hearts of every living patriot upon this broad continent.

The centennial movement is not a matter of dollars and cents. There are times when the destinies of the world depend upon a prayer. A noble sentiment uttered in this city a hundred years ago changed the destiny of this nation. I tell you that in the history of this country, and in the history of the future, among the grandest thoughts that will stand on its pages to be read by coming generations, will be that one which the President of the United States gave utterance to when he said, "Let us have peace." It has descended into the hearts of this country, until in the South it has become a living thought, and in the year 1876 we will come up here to show you a national response to that sentiment of humanity.

I want some of this sentiment to come out here in this body, and let it be found in the address which we shall give to the people of this continent.

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, said: I fully respond to the sentiment uttered by the gentleman from Florida. I have been a Southern man all my life, either by misfortune or good fortune, and I cannot take occasion to say much to you about it, nor about the condition of our people, for I suppose you all understand just what it is. I desire to say once again, and perhaps now for the last time, that if this is to be a national exposition, I want it to be one. I do not want it to be sectional.

This exhibition should come under the patronage of the United States, and they, as a nation, and not the separate States, should be called upon to provide the finances necessary to its success. Is it too much to ask that this Government should appropriate ten millions to this laudable object? I believe, for one, that as soon as we present our

plans to Congress, and give them to understand what the cost will be, Congress will make a proper appropriation for the purposes of the Centennial, and if Congress does not do it, I believe the people will send Representatives there who will.

We have got to go ahead in a measure of this kind. If I were in Congress, and desired to become President of the United States, there is nothing that I should seize hold of as tending to awaken the minds of the people more readily than the exposition. I am in favor of an appropriation from Congress, and if there is anything to be lost financially let the Government lose it. I would prefer to conduct it upon a principle by which every citizen could enter the exposition grounds without cost, and let the Government appropriate the funds. It is worth more than $10,000,000 to the Government to have it. The Government can afford to furnish the funds rather than have it a kind of stock-jobbing concern, or have it done by the States separately. We must all direct our attention to that, and speak to our Congressmen upon it, and speak boldly, and take issue upon that question, and we will have all we desire. I shall now have to leave. Consider yourselves all shaken heartily by the hand, as I bid you good-by.

Mr. Spooner, of Massachusetts, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I wish, in a very few words, to say that every sentiment which has been expressed by these gentlemen, of good will between all sections of the country, is responded to by me. Whatever views they may have as to what has occurred within the last dozen years, there is not a man of any respectability, woman, or child, I firmly believe, who does not cordially wish well, wish prosperity, and every possible good to the people of all sections, and especially to those of the South. I believe that this centennial celebration, if carried out successfully in a right spirit, will bring us to feel that we are one people, and that whatever section prospers it is for the prosperity of the whole, and whatever member suffers the whole body must suffer. I believe, further, that this exhibition will do much to show that diversity of employment is of the highest importance to all sections. We cannot live on machinery, nor on bread and meat alone. The civilized man needs more than bread and shelter, and his necessaries can be provided only by a diversity of employment. The importance of this truth will be powerfully demonstrated by such an exhibition, and, in addition, industry in all branches will not only be improved, but will find a decided impetus.

Mr. Dufur, of Oregon, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Although the State I have the honor to represent in this commission is farthest from the centennial exposition, I pledge you, sir, that in proportion to her wealth and population, the State of Oregon will be earnest in heart, earnest in sentiment, and earnest in labor to make this centenary anniversary what it should be—an honor to our country and an honor to the world.

Mr. Atwood, of Wisconsin, briefly said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: My State did her full part to quell the rebellion and restore the Union. She will do all in her power to cement that Union together. I am convinced that this centennial celebration will do more to reunite all the elements of this nation into one grand whole than any event which has occurred in the century. I assure you Wisconsin will do her full part to insure the complete success of the grand international exhibition, in Philadelphia, in 1876.

Mr. Lowry, of Iowa, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to represent the "Hawkeye" State, the young giant of the West, the great State of Iowa, bounded on the east by the great "Father of Waters," and on the west by the Missouri. She is only twenty-six years old; has a population of over one million three hundred thousand; has more railroads in actual operation than any other State in the Union, except six; has as handsome women, as energetic men, as healthy a climate, as rich a soil, and as cheap homes as any other State of the Union. We are marching on in greatness and prosperity, plowing up virgin soil, building school-houses and churches, and, you may rest assured, bound to do our best to make this centennial successful.

Mr. Cooper, of Alabama, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I believe that this commission is inaugurating the grandest project the world ever saw, and I am confident, from the earnestness manifested by the members, that there is in their lexicon no such word as "fail."

Mr. Powell, of Rhode Island, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I thank the gentlemen from Florida, Alabama, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin, in the name of the people of Rhode Island, for the words of fraternal love and kindliness they have uttered. I believe that the entire centennial movement was based on just such sentiments, the result of which would be the reunion of all the people of this country in one strong brotherhood—naturalized, but not centralized.

Mr. French, of Mississippi, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: As I left my home, the governor, who had conferred the appointment of commissioner upon me, came to me and impressed upon me these words: "I, as well as the people of this State, want you to bring about that good fellowship and good feeling which has heretofore existed between the different sections of this country." And, Mr. President, I think that the centennial anniversary will afford the very best opportunity for the accomplishment of that desire.

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I rise only to say that every State and every Territory has now joined hands in this work, and since you were last together, by the admission of the Senator from North Carolina, the last vacant seat in the Congress of the United States has been filled. I have just learned that Robert Mallory and Smith N. Hobbs have been appointed commissioner and alternate from Kentucky.

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I desire to express for myself, and the State I have the honor to represent in this commission, full sympathy with the patriotic and fraternal sentiments which have just been uttered, and to assure the commission that Pennsylvania extends a cordial welcome to the members from all her sister States.

MAY 29, 1872.

The president then spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION: There are many things which I should be glad to do that I cannot do. I should be glad to put every member of this commission upon the place he would like best. But there is an abundance of work to do for each State and Territory, and I hope each member will endeavor to keep something upon the question before the people of his section. He will be in constant communication

with the officers of the commission, and will be able, from time to time, to start some interesting items concerning its doings. Doubtless some sort of local organizations will be started in each State and Territory. The commissioners can promote these organizations of all kinds, no matter what. Our first business is to explain the exposition to the people and interest them in it.

If the people of this country are once heartily and intelligently interested in the work of the commission, its success is insured. It can be done, and it will be done, for whatever of that kind the American people take a notion to do, they can do, and will do it splendidly. The expositions in London and Paris modified the industries of Europe. Some people think this is a mere show. It is a great mistake. Our manufacturers will all find it a great benefit. Some sections of the country will find there are manufactures which they can introduce.

It will elevate intellectual character and improve the social intercourse between the sections. I give considerable value to the sentiments of fraternal feeling uttered this morning.

The United States Government spent two or three hundred thousand dollars upon the Paris exposition. It was a matter of courtesy to some extent, but I have no doubt it paid us well. We all know Pennsylvania will do whatever is liberal, but the United States Government should contribute in the way of marginal expense.

(Form No. 10.)

1776—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA—1876.

Office of the United States Centennial Commission,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October, 1872.

The anniversary of the Independence of the United States in the year 1876 is to be celebrated by an exhibition of the products, arts, and industries of the country, and of the world. This is in accordance with an act of Congress approved March 3, 1871. By this act, the task of preparing and superintending the exhibition was imposed upon the United States Centennial Commission, consisting of two members from each of the States and Territories. The commissioners have twice met in general session, a permanent organization has been effected, and the chief outlines of the plan for the exhibition have been agreed upon.

This exhibition is to be international and universal—international, inasmuch as all nations will be invited to participate in it; and universal, because it will include a representation of all natural and artificial products, all arts, industries, and manufactures, and all the varied results of human skill, thought, and imagination.

The outlines of a simple yet comprehensive classification have been adopted. There will be ten departments, each subdivided in ten groups, and these again into classes. The details of this classification are now being elaborated, and will be published in due season, together with such rules and regulations as may be found necessary for the proper conduct and management of the exhibition.

It is intended that ample space shall be assigned to each State, Territory, and foreign country, for a just and proper display of their products. It is believed that not less than fifty square acres of floor space, under roof, will be required for this purpose. A site combining the advantages of a sufficient extent of level ground, with picturesque and cultivated surroundings, easy of access by rail, water, and by ordi-

nary roads, has been assigned for the buildings and grounds at Fairmount park, in the city of Philadelphia. The exhibition will open in April and close in October.

Each State of the Union will be expected to send its peculiar products, illustrating its resources, both developed and undeveloped. A complete exhibition of this kind by all the States will afford the means of comparing their industrial condition and capabilities. The products of mining and of agriculture will occupy a large portion of the space allotted to each State, and will receive their just share of attention in this universal display.

An undertaking so patriotic in its conception, so vast in its proportions, and so useful in its results, commends itself to the hearty sympathy and support of an intelligent people. Patriotism, as well as an appreciation of the industrial, educational, and moral influences of well-organized exhibitions, should impel all citizens to lend a helping hand. It is the duty of the commission to prepare the way and open the doors, but the people, in their sovereign right and strength, must make the exhibition. By their aid, alone, can it be made a just and comprehensive display of the industrial, intellectual, and moral development of the nation during the first century of its existence.

The commission not only relies with confidence upon the aid of the people in general, but it hopes to receive the co-operation of the many State societies and organizations which for so many years have aided in directing and realizing the popular demand for agricultural and industrial exhibitions. The desire to secure, at an early date, your efficient co-operation has led to this communication, which is made at the request of the executive committee of the commission.

Permit me, in closing, to suggest that the facts herein stated might, with great advantage to the exhibition, be communicated as publicly as possible to your members and exhibitors, and that, if agreeable, they should be incorporated in your printed reports. A committee of your members might be appointed to consider and suggest such measures as may appear most desirable to promote the success of the object for which the Centennial Commission is appointed. A general plan for the organization of co-operative centennial associations in the several States and Territories is now under consideration, and when perfected will be published for distribution.

Please acknowledge the reception of this communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. PHIPPS BLAKE,
Executive Commissioner.

A circular substantially the same as the above was also sent to scientific, industrial, and commercial organizations.

(FORM NO. 29.)

1776—UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION—1876.

To the people of the United States:

Congress, recognizing and responding to the patriotic wishes of the people, provided, by acts approved March 3, 1871, and June 1, 1872, respectively, that in the year 1876 the centennial anniversary of the

Independence of the United States of America shall be celebrated, at the city of Philadelphia, by an international and universal exhibition of the grandest and most comprehensive character.

The first of those acts provided for the appointment of the United States Centennial Commission, consisting of two members from each State and Territory, to organize and conduct the exhibition. That commission has been duly constituted, and has actively entered upon its duties.

By the second act, in order to secure the money necessary for the expenses of this exhibition and celebration, Congress incorporated the Centennial Board of Finance, as auxiliary to the Centennial Commission, and provided for the issue of stock to the amount of ten millions of dollars, in one million shares of ten dollars each, an amount which, if assessed equally among the people, would not require more than twenty-five cents from each person.

In creating the Centennial Board of Finance, Congress had also in view the general distribution of the stock among the people of the States and Territories in the ratio of their population. The people, in accordance with the provisions of the act, now have the opportunity to become owners of the stock, and to share in the management in proportion to the amount they subscribe.

Books will remain open in the hands of the agents until the 1st day of March next, when the stockholders who have then subscribed will be notified of the time for the election of the board of directors, which will be after thirty days' notice. At the time of subscribing to the stock, an installment of two dollars per share must be paid to the agent; after the organization of the Board of Finance, the balance due will be payable when called for by them, in installments of two dollars per share, which will not be earlier than May, July, September, and November of 1873, or the whole amount may be paid at the time of subscribing. After the organization the agents of the Board of Finance will receive subscriptions without regard to the quota allotted to each State.

An undertaking so patriotic in its conception, so vast in its proportions, and so useful in its results, commends itself to the hearty sympathy and support of an intelligent people. Patriotism, as well as an appreciation of the beneficial influences of well-organized exhibitions, should impel all citizens to lend a helping hand. It is the duty of the commission to prepare the way and open the doors, but the people, in their sovereign right and strength, must make the exhibition. By their aid alone can it be made a just and comprehensive display of the industrial, intellectual, and moral development of the nation during the first century of its existence.

Each subscriber will receive, after the organization of the board, a large engraved certificate of stock, executed in the Treasury Department of the United States, in the best style of the engraver's art, bearing designs illustrating our national progress, and commemorative of the centennial exhibition.

It is hoped that there will be no pecuniary loss to any subscriber; but should there be, the certificate will in value go far toward compensating for any such loss, not only as a beautiful work of art, but as an heir-loom to be handed down from generation to generation, doing perpetual honor to the patriotism of the subscriber. The names of the subscribers will also appear in the printed records of this great national celebration.

By an early subscription you will be identified with the grand industrial monument which the willing and patriotic hands of American citizens will rear to testify their veneration for their self-sacrificing ancestors,

and to mark the progress made in a century under the operation of a free government.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, Pennsylvania, *Chairman.*
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, New York,
GEORGE H. CORLISS, Rhode Island,
JOHN G. STEVENS, New Jersey,
GEORGE B. LORING, Massachusetts,
JAMES T. EARLE, Maryland,
JOHN LYNCH, Louisiana,
WALTER W. WOOD, Virginia,
ALFRED T. GOSHORN, Ohio,
Executive Committee.

See also papers under heading of "Addresses to the people."

(32.)

1776—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA—1876.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
No. 904 *Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., February,* 1873.

To the clergy and religious associations of the United States:

The clergy of all denominations in the United States are well aware that the centennial anniversary of our independence as a nation is to be celebrated in the city of Philadelphia, in 1876, in accordance with the terms of the act of Congress, by an exhibition of the art and industry of all the nations of the earth. That exhibition will not be *merely* a gigantic "world's fair," devoted exclusively to the material world; but it is designed to be a complete epitome of human progress, appealing to the profoundest sentiments of the devout and philanthropic; calling for their prayers, their labors, their hearty, prompt, and active co-operation, and that of every citizen interested in the welfare of mankind.

Occupying a prominent place in the grandest classification of objects and subjects ever adopted for any exhibition, is Group 104, comprehending the general subject of "Religious organizations and systems," and subdivided into classes as follows:*

Class 1040. Origin, nature, growth, and extent of various religious systems and sects. Statistical and historical and other facts.

Class 1041. Religious orders and societies, and their objects.

Class 1042. Societies and organizations for the propagation of systems of religion by missionary effort; their extent, conduct, and statistics of their operations.

Class 1043. Spreading the knowledge of religious systems by publications—specimens of the publications of the Bible and Tract Society, American Sunday-School Union, &c., and statistics.

CLASS 1044. Systems and methods of religious instruction and training for the young. Teaching, in the family. Sabbath-school furniture and apparatus, &c.

This group in the classification is subject to revision and enlargement, should necessity or expediency require it. The solemn duty devolves upon all who are actively engaged or interested in the cause of religion of co-operating and laboring with zeal toward making the representa-

*The representation under these classes will be by memoirs or statements, written or printed, except furniture, apparatus, &c.

tion under each of the classes such as shall do justice to the great organizations and systems which extend throughout our land and constitute our claim to a fellowship among the Christian nations. This group affords the broadest basis for religious representation. But it is not limited in its scope or range. It is designed to receive any visible or tangible representation of the condition and progress of any faith, creed, denomination, or sect.

Let us consider, with all reverence and awe, of what this great exhibition is commemorative. It marks our estimate of a political event of more momentous import in universal history than any which had occurred before, or any which has succeeded it, in its bearing upon the destinies of the human race; especially in establishing upon indestructible foundations that freedom of conscience in matters of religious faith which is so fully enjoyed throughout our wide domain. It is commemorative of the birth of a nation whose progress is absolutely without any parallel in the world's experience.

The commemoration of the birthday of our nation, after a century of such prosperity, expansion, and progress, and after such a development of the material resources of this mighty continent! What should it be, to make it worthy of the people so blessed?

If we are the Christian nation we are reputed to be, you cannot, if you would, divest it of its character as an oblation to the Most High, and as a crucial test before Him and mankind of our estimate of the blessings we enjoy; of the sincerity of our patriotism; of our appreciation of civil and religious liberty; and of our sense of duty as a member of the great community of nations. It must be either all this or nothing in its moral import. It must, by its magnitude, its thoroughness of representation, and its moral and intellectual grandeur, manifest, in the presence of the thronging millions of our countrymen, and before the assembled delegations of all countries, so far as possible, our gratitude to God, the source of our prosperity and happiness as a people.

Presenting a review of the past in every sphere of useful industry, art, or mental activity, as an inspiring and suggestive guide for the future, it should form a starting-point from which we may enter, by a new and elevated vantage-ground, upon the course of improvement which is open to us in the coming century. It is a great national festival in which the prominence and influence of the religious element in our life as a people should not be ignored. They will depend for their illustration upon the part taken by the clergy and religious associations of all denominations in the movement. The clergy should awaken their congregations by carefully considered and earnest representations of the manifold advantages of the complete success of the celebration to religion and in every other respect. The profound and far-reaching religious influences which, through this mighty agency, may be made to mould and guide the religious character and sentiment of the age, upon higher and higher standards of conduct of life and earnestness of faith, should be clearly set forth.

The whole moral and religious tone and effect of this stupendous presentation of the varied agencies and instrumentalities represented by the comprehensive word "progress," may be controlled by the great and influential body to whom the people look for religious instruction, in such a manner as to confer inestimable blessings upon the generations who are so soon to fill our places in the ranks of life. Neglect of this golden opportunity may, on the other hand, prove an irreparable misfortune to the cause of religious advancement, by the surrender of the great temple of art and industry to the spirit of materialism, de-

prived, in a great measure, of the hallowing influence which should consecrate material blessings as gifts for the use and benefit of man, designed, in promoting his comfort and happiness, to inspire in his heart a grateful recognition of the power and love of the Divine source from which they emanate.

So grand a subject—one so closely connected with the spiritual welfare of the race, may well become the theme of Heaven-inspired eloquence from every pulpit in the land—not in mere passing reference, but in exhaustive presentation of the endless catalogue of reasons in favor of carrying out the duly enrolled fiat of the national will, as expressed through the acts of Congress.

The nation stands committed to the project, before the world. Retraction now would be a ludicrous and disgraceful failure of the Great Republic which assumes to lead the vanguard of progress, to do what England, France, Germany, and other powers have done, and what Austria is just about to do for the instruction and entertainment of mankind, and that too after having declared our purpose to do it, and to do it on a grander scale than any of our predecessors. We believe that no thought of failure is tolerated in any patriotic mind, or in any heart that has a spark of national pride. Yet many are displaying an apathy and procrastination which, if not corrected, would prove fatal to that supreme success which alone will comport with the prestige and dignity of the nation. It is simply because they have no correct idea of the importance of time as the first essential of success.

The success or failure of this undertaking is before the people, dependent entirely upon the deliberate decision which their action, in regard to subscriptions, will constitute.

The National Commission selected by the governors, and appointed and confirmed by the General Government, are powerless to proceed further than they have done, until the voice of the people proclaims to them, through the subscription-books, that the necessary capital is sufficiently assured to warrant them in erecting the buildings and perfecting the arrangements for inviting foreign exhibitors.

Here it is that the importance of time for preparation *after* the decision of the people is known becomes apparent. It is no less essential than money.

Foreign nations must have time to consider and act upon the invitation, and, in many cases, to await the action of their legislative assemblies before deciding, organizing their commissions, and making the necessary appropriations; and if they do not have ample time, they cannot be expected to accept.

They cannot be invited or notified by the President of the United States until, according to the terms of the act of Congress, the governor of the State of Pennsylvania shall have informed him that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purposes of the exhibition.

Foreign countries and our own country have to be canvassed, and the people informed of the nature of the exhibition. Careful selections must be made from articles representing every industry and resource. Ample time will be required for the production of works of art and large machinery and many other articles which impart splendor and instructiveness to such exhibitions.

Besides the consumption of time in the transportation of articles from abroad, much will be consumed in the erection of the vast buildings, and the arrangement of the goods in them.

The inclosed printed papers contain information as to the organiza-

tion of the Centennial Board of Finance, and the general purposes of the exhibition.

Your attention to the subject, in all its bearings upon the temporal and spiritual welfare of the people, is most respectfully invited.

By order of the executive committee of the United States Centennial Commission.

WILLIAM P. BLAKE,
Executive Commissioner.

Executive Committee.—Daniel J. Morrell, chairman, Pennsylvania; John V. L. Pruyn, New York; George H. Corliss, Rhode Island; John G. Stevens, New Jersey; George B. Loring, Massachusetts; James T. Earle, Maryland; John Lynch, Louisiana; Walter W. Wood, Virginia; Alfred T. Goshorn, Ohio.

SECTION 4.

CLASSIFICATION.

MARCH 11, 1872.

Mr. Blake, of Connecticut, spoke as follows, to wit:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The provisions of the act under which we have been brought together impose upon us the duty, among others, of preparing a plan for an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures. It is intended that this exhibition shall contain the objects and products of the whole range of human industry in every country. One of the first questions arising is, under what general plan shall this great diversity of objects be arranged? Are we to place them within the walls of a building so as to best please the eye and promote the general effect, regardless of the source or the nature of the articles, or shall we adopt a plan by which, the products and objects from each country being kept together, they shall at the same time be grouped according to a common system, and such a system as will best facilitate the comparison and study of similar classes of objects and promote the higher purposes of such exhibitions? An arrangement of the kind suggested is possible. It may be called both geographical and systematic, these two elements being combined. In order, therefore, to express the sense of the commission upon this point, I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the arrangement and classification of objects shall be both geographical and systematic, and that a committee of three shall be appointed by the president to prepare and report a system of classification and arrangement combining these two elements.

The resolution was read and unanimously adopted.

The chair announced that he had appointed as the committee on classification, under the resolution, William P. Blake, of Connecticut; John L. Campbell, of Indiana; and Joshua Nye, of Maine.

MAY 25, 1872.

Mr. Blake, of Connecticut, from the committee on classification and arrangement, submitted the following report of progress made in the preparation of a system of classification for the exposition of 1876, to wit:

We have the honor of submitting for your consideration and adoption, the outlines of an original classification, differing in many important respects from any yet proposed. In its preparation we have not been unmindful of the great efforts in this direction heretofore made, and we have consulted the several systems which have been tried at the

leading great exhibitions. In all of these there have been recognized defects and deficiencies, and these defects we have striven to avoid, but will not assume that what we now offer is without fault. The difficulties of the task you have imposed upon us cannot be known to any one without entering in earnest upon the work. The great diversity of natural products, both inorganic and organic, and of the manufactured products, and of the industries of mankind, must all be passed in review. A fitting place must be assigned to each and every product and result. The grouping must be such as to bring into contiguity such objects as can be compared; objects alike in their nature or in their origin, and yet we must regard arbitrary relationships already established by producers and by trade. In many cases it becomes difficult to decide in what class or group objects should be appropriately placed; and here experience and the best interest of the exhibition must be our guide. In the formation of the system now offered the governing idea or conception has been to group together objects in the following order:

1. The natural products useful to man, or the basis of manufactures.
2. The manufactures and results of the combinations of these products.
3. The means and appliances by which such results have been accomplished.
4. The resultant effects of such productive activity.

This is a comprehensive general expression of our classification. We place first the raw materials, and then in succession the results of their use by man, leaving until the last the higher achievements of intellect and imagination.

It is a natural and simple classification, and we think is calculated to show effectively—more effectively than any other system—the development of man, the progress of the arts and of civilization.

We propose ten comprehensive divisions, to be named *departments*, as follows:

DEPARTMENT I.

RAW MATERIALS—MINERAL, VEGETABLE, AND ANIMAL, AND THEIR IMMEDIATE DERIVATIVES.

DEPARTMENT II.

MATERIALS—THE RESULT OF MANUFACTURING PROCESSES, CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS, MANUFACTURES, AND PRODUCTS.

DEPARTMENT III.

TEXTILE AND FELTED FABRICS, INCLUDING READY-MADE CLOTHING AND COSTUMES, &C.

DEPARTMENT IV.

FURNITURE AND MANUFACTURES OF GENERAL USE.

DEPARTMENT V.

TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, MOTORS, MACHINES, AND PROCESSES.

DEPARTMENT VI.

APPARATUS AND METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT VII.

APPARATUS AND METHODS FOR THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.

DEPARTMENT VIII.

CIVIL, MINING AND MILITARY ENGINEERING, PUBLIC WORKS AND ARCHITECTURE.

DEPARTMENT IX.

FINE ARTS.

DEPARTMENT X.

OBJECTS ILLUSTRATING THE METHODS AND THE RESULTS OF EFFORTS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PHYSICAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND MORAL CONDITION OF MAN.

We propose to subdivide each of these departments into ten groups, and each group into ten classes, thus giving abundance of latitude for the appropriate reference and classification of any object. It was one of the defects of the classification of 1867 that there were not enough classes. The arrangement we now propose not only remedies this difficulty, but it also gives us elasticity and an opportunity for expansion under every group and under every department, an advantage that only those who have had to deal with exhibitions can fully understand and appreciate. By assigning ten groups to each department, we do not intend in all cases to specify and name every one of these groups at the outset. If we can properly put all that belongs in each department into five, or six, or eight groups, we propose to do so, leaving the other numbers blank; so also of the classes. Each of the groups permits ten classes. In some cases the objects included by the groups can with propriety be placed in less than ten classes. But as the work progresses, and new inventions are made, and new manufactures or processes arise, we may, under the plan suggested, institute a new class, or a new group, without changing the title or place of those already established. This brings us to the consideration of the system of notation.

The departments will be numbered from I to X, and the groups from 1 to 100, while the classes will be numbered from 1 to 1,000. Thus, the number of any class will at once indicate the group and the department to which it belongs. This is a system similar to that upon which the houses are numbered in the city of Philadelphia, where the number of the house at once indicates its location with respect to the streets.

The notation will be better understood upon examining the annexed table:

Table showing the notation of the departments, groups, and classes.

Departments.	Groups.	Classes.
I	1–10	1–100
II	11–20	101–200
III	21–30	201–300
IV	31–40	301–400
V	41–50	401–500
VI	51–60	501–600
VII	61–70	601–700
VIII	71–80	701–800
IX	81–90	801–900
X	91–100	901–1000

This notation was subsequenty changed, as will be seen further on.

In illustration of the subdivision of departments into groups and classes, we introduce the following tentative examples, premising that they are as yet preliminary and subject to such revision and changes as in the progress of our work we may find necessary.

DEPARTMENT I.

RAW MATERIALS—MINERAL, VEGETABLE, AND ANIMAL, AND THEIR IMMEDIATE DERIVATIVES.

GROUP 1.

MINERALS AND ORES. (Classes 1–10.)

GROUP 2.

METALLURGICAL PRODUCTS. (Classes 11–20.)

GROUP 3.

CEREALS, SEEDS, AND GRASSES—wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye, &c. (Classes 21–30.)

GROUP 4.

PLANTS, FLOWERS, &C. (Classes 31–40.)

GROUP 5.

FRUITS, ROOT CROPS, &C. (Classes 41–50.)

GROUP 6.

FOREST PRODUCTS AND VEGETABLE FIBERS.

CLASS 51.—Logs, timber, planks, boards, lumber.
CLASS 52.—Shingles, pickets, shooks, hoops, &c., doors, windows, blinds, moldings, worked lumber.
CLASS 53.—Barks, dye-woods, gums, resins, vegetable ivory.
CLASS 54.—Fibrous plants, fibers.

GROUP 7.

ANIMALS, LIVE STOCK, AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS. (Classes 61–70.)

GROUP 8.

FISH AND OTHER MARINE AND FRESH WATER PRODUCTS. (Classes 71–80.)

We will take for another example one group of the third department.

DEPARTMENT III.

TEXTILE AND FELTED FABRICS, INCLUDING READY-MADE CLOTHING AND COSTUMES.

GROUP 21.

WOOLEN YARNS AND FABRICS.

CLASS 201.—Card wool fabrics—yarns, cloths, broad-cloths, doeskins, fancy cassimeres.

CLASS 202—Flannels—plain, dometts, opera, and fancy.

CLASS 203—Blankets, robes, shawls.

CLASS 204—Worsted or combed-wool fabrics—yarn, dress goods for women's wear, delaines, serges, poplins, merinos.

CLASS 205—Knit goods, hosiery, and fancy goods.

CLASS 206—Felts and feltings, other than carpets.

CLASS 207—Carpets—Brussels, Wiltons, tapestry, tapestry Brussels, Axminster, Venetian, ingrain, and feltings.

These two examples suffice to show how the ten departments are to be filled out, and the opportunity there is in each for expansion. It will be observed that no special place is assigned in this classification to objects of antiquity or to displays illustrating the progress of inventions. This omission is intentional. The proper place for such objects is in contiguity with objects for similar purposes, as, for example, in the group assigned to tools and implements we may place the stone axes and chisels of pre-historic times and of existing savage tribes. In the class assigned to boats we may place the canoes of ancient and modern date. But we may also, in following out the geographical element of our plan, give a section of the entire range of products and industry to objects of historical interest, especially to those showing the progress of industry and invention in the United States during the century. By so doing, each object will find its appropriate place under the classification—the printing press of Franklin, for example in the same range with those of Hoe, Adams, and Bullock. The cotton-gin of Whitney, yet preserved, will stand side by side with those used to-day, and the early efforts to construct locomotives will be contrasted with the latest. This is a question of arrangement and of allotment of space, rather than one of classification, though the two are inseparable.

SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS.

It is not intended by this, or by any classification, to preclude additional special exhibits or collective exhibitions of any special art or industry, nor is it essential in all cases that objects included in any one class or group should be placed in exact juxtaposition with other objects of the same classes. The nature of the objects themselves often prevents this. For example, flowers and trees cannot be grown in the building, nor can live stock be placed within the walls. In such cases, however, their appropriate position in the classification may be indicated by stuffed or preserved specimens, thus preventing any break in the visible realization of the system.

We believe that you will find the ten departments proposed sufficiently comprehensive, and that the fully elaborated classification under them will prove to be satisfactory. The detail can be filled in hereafter, but it would be well to adopt these grand divisions as the basis, recognizing at the same time the principle of geographical as well as systematic arrangement of the objects.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. P. BLAKE, *Chairman.*
JOHN. L. CAMPBELL.
JOSHUA NYE.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the report, attention was specially directed by Mr. Blake to the fact that the commission had, at the former meeting, voted to adopt an arrangement of the objects

that would be at once geographical and systematic, so that while the productions of any country or state were kept together in a given space or section of the building, they would at the same time conform to the systematic classification. This was proposed in the report presented by the committee on classification at the first meeting, and having been approved, was made the basis of the information given to the architects of the country for their general guidance in preparing plans.

The report having been read,

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the ten departments recommended by the committee on classification be adopted as the basis of the classification for the Centennial Exhibition, and that said committee be instructed to proceed to complete the same on the plan recommended, and also prepare a premium list, and a system of awards, and report at the next meeting of the commission.

Which having been read, and the question being on the resolution,

Mr. Goshorn, of Ohio, moved to amend the resolution, by striking out all after the word resolved, and inserting the following, to wit: "That the committee on classification be instructed to proceed to complete the system of classification on the basis of the departments reported, which division is hereby adopted, and that as soon as possible they transmit the completed report to the executive committee, who shall cause the same to be printed, and a copy forwarded to each member of the commission for his examination, and that action on the same be taken at the next session of the commission." Which was agreed to. The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

DECEMBER 5, 1872.

Mr. Blake, of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on classification, submitted the following, to wit:

To the honorable the United States Centennial Commission:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee upon classification and arrangement has the honor to present herewith a report of the progress made in the work committed to us. It is not offered as a final report, for this labor is cumulative and progressive, and in respect to the details, at least, must be left open and subject to revision as newly developing necessities may require.

We refer to our former reports and explanations, which are recorded in our proceedings, and therefore need not do more at this time than to lay before you the printed proof-sheets of the system, (Appendix No. 4,) in which you will find the leading divisions and grouping under each of the ten departments.

Respectfully,

WM. P. BLAKE,
Chairman.

Which having been read,

Mr. Creigh, of California, moved that the report be laid on the table until the meeting to-morrow morning, at which time the commission will take it up for consideration. Which was agreed to.

DECEMBER 9, 1872.

The report of the committee on classification, the further consideration of which was postponed at the session of Saturday, the 7th instant to this morning, was taken up.

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the report of the committee on classification be ac-

cepted, and be referred to the executive committee and the committee on classification for revision, with power to fill the blanks in "the system of classification."

Which having been read, and the question being on the resolution,

The subject was discussed by Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, Mr. Holton, of Wisconsin, Mr. Blake, of Connecticut, Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Wood, of Virginia.

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, moved that the resolution be amended by inserting after the words "classification be accepted," the words following: "Excluding therefrom such items as are not contemplated in the terms and spirit of the original act creating the commission." Which was not agreed to.

The question recurring on the resolution,

Mr. Wood, of Virginia, moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting in place thereof the following, to wit:

"That the report made by the committee on classification meets, in its main features, with the approval of the commission, and it is hereby recommitted to the committee."

The question being on agreeing to the amendment, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Creigh, of California, seconded by Mr. Matthews, of Illinois, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—18.

NAYS—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Oregon, and Rhode Island—10.

So the question was decided in the affirmative. The question then being on the resolution as amended,

Mr. Birney, of Michigan, moved that the resolution be further amended by adding at the end thereof the words following: "with instructions that Group 94, of the report which relates to ecclesiastical matters, be limited to material objects, history, and statistics."

After full discussion by Mr. Pruyn, of New York, Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, Mr. Prosser, of Tennessee, Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, Mr. Gantt, of Arkansas, Mr. Blake, of Connecticut, and Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey,

On agreeing to the motion to further amend the resolution, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, seconded by Mr. Creigh, of California, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Dakota, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—16.

NAYS—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Virginia—11.

So the motion was agreed to. The resolution as finally amended was agreed to.

REPORT OF PROGRESS UPON THE CLASSIFICATION.

FEBRUARY, 1873.

SIR: The committee upon classification have made some changes in the arrangement of the groups and classes, and propose a modification of the notation so as to facilitate references. Instead of commencing the notation of the groups with the unit 1, we now propose to make 10 the initial number among the groups and 100 the initial number for the

classes. By this notation the figures for any class determine to the eye at once its place in the system; thus, for example:

734 gives 7 department, 73 group, 734 class.
453 gives 4 department, 45 group, 453 class.
1085 gives 10 department, 108 group, 1085 class.
603 gives 6 department, 60 group, 603 class.
100 gives 1 department, 10 group, 100 class.

The groups are by this system numbered from 10 to 109, and the classes from 100 to 1099. The *absolute* number of groups and classes remains as before.

The copy of the classification herewith submitted, as a report of progress, has been numbered upon this plan.

The committee still regard the work as incomplete in detail. Suggestions from those who are familiar with any of the groups and classes named are respectfully invited.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. BLAKE,
Chairman of the Committee on Classification.

Hon. D. J. MORRELL,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Key to the notation of the classification.

DEPT'S.	GROUPS.	CLASSES.
I.	10— 19	100— 199
II.	20— 29	200— 299
III.	30— 39	300— 399
IV.	40— 49	400— 499
V.	50— 59	500— 599
VI.	60— 69	600— 699
VII.	70— 79	700— 799
VIII.	80— 89	800— 899
IX.	90— 99	900— 999
X.	100—109	1000—1099

1776—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA—1876.

SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION.

Subject to revision.

DEPARTMENT I.

RAW MATERIALS—MINERAL, VEGETABLE, AND ANIMAL.

GROUP 10.

MINERALS, ORES, BUILDING-STONES, METALS, AND METALLURGICAL PRODUCTS.

CLASS 100.—METALLIC AND NON-METALLIC MINERALS, EXCLUSIVE OF COAL AND OIL; collections of minerals systematically arranged; collections of ores and associated minerals; geological collections.

CLASS 101.—METALLURGICAL PRODUCTS.—Iron and steel, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, and other metals, the result of extractive processes, with specimens of slags, fluxes, residues, and products of metallurgical processes.

CLASS 102.—MINERAL COMBUSTIBLES, such as coal, mineral tar, and petroleum.

This class will include anthracite, semi-bituminous, and bituminous coals; cannel coal, jet, brown coal, and lignite; specimens of coal-waste, and of pressed coal; albertite, asphalt, and asphaltic limestones; bitumen of India, Trinidad, Mexico, California, and other localities; crude mineral-tar, petroleum in its crude state, as taken from the oil-springs or wells.

CLASS 103.—BUILDING-STONES, MARBLES, SLATES, &C.—Specimens in the rough and hewn, sawed, or polished, of granite, syenite, porphyry, sandstone, limestone, marble, alabaster, serpentine, or other rocks, used either for foundation or superstructure of buildings, bridges, walls, or other constructions, or for interior decoration in floors, columns, wainscoting, &c., or for furniture.

Specimens of marble of all colors and grades—white, black, or colored—used either in building, for decoration, for statuary, monuments, or for furniture, in blocks or slabs not manufactured.

Slates in masses, slabs, and split into the various sizes used for roofing.

(For tiles, marble and slate mantels, &c., see Departments II and IV.)

CLASS 104.—CLAYS, KAOLIN, SILEX, and other materials for the manufacture of porcelain, faience, and of glass, bricks, terra-cotta, and tiles and fire-brick. Refractory-stones for lining furnaces, sandstone, steatite, &c., and refractory furnace materials.

CLASS 105.—LIME, CEMENT, AND HYDRAULIC CEMENT of all grades, raw and burned, accompanied by specimens of the crude rock or materials used.

CLASS 106.—LITHOGRAPHIC STONES, HONES, WHETSTONES, GRINDSTONES, GRINDING AND POLISHING MATERIALS, such as sand, quartz, garnets, crude topaz, diamond, corundum, emery in the rock or pulverized, and in assorted sizes and grades, as sold for abrading purposes.

CLASS 107.—MINERAL WATERS, ARTESIAN WELL-WATERS, natural brines, saline and alkaline efflorescences and solutions.

CLASS 108.—MINERAL FERTILIZING SUBSTANCES, such as gypsum, phosphate of lime, marls, shells, coprolites, &c.—not manufactured.

CLASS 109.

GROUP 11.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS USED CHIEFLY FOR FOOD.

CLASS 110.—CEREALS AND GRASSES, including straw, hay, corn, and various kinds of fodder.

CLASS 111.—ROOT CROPS.—Potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions.

CLASS 112.—GREEN VEGETABLES.—Cabbages, cauliflowers, kale, beans, peas, squashes, egg-plants, cucumbers, tomatoes, melons, pumpkins.

CLASS 113.—FRUITS OF TEMPERATE AND SUBTROPICAL REGIONS.—Apples, pears, quinces, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums.

CLASS 114.—TROPICAL FRUITS.—Oranges, bananas, plantains, lemons, pine-apples, pomegranates, figs, cocoa-nuts.

CLASS 115.—GRAPES AND GRAPE CULTURE.—This class will include all varieties of the grape under cultivation, whether raised under glass or not, though the locality and method of raising will in all cases be stated with the specimens sent. It is desirable to have a very full representation of the various kinds now raised in such perfection in the open air in California, such as the Black Hamburg, Flaming Tokay, Muscat, &c.

CLASS 116.—SMALL FRUITS, BERRIES, &C.—Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, whortleberries, cherries, &c.

CLASS 117.—DRIED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.—Raisins, figs, prunes, plums, prunellas, dates, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, &c.

CLASS 118.—DRIED VEGETABLES AND SEEDS, EXCLUSIVE OF CEREALS, INCLUDING GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.—Peas, beans, pulse, &c.

CLASS 119.—NUTS.—Cocoa-nuts, ivory nuts, and the various tropical and other nuts and seeds used for food or in the arts.

GROUP 12.

ARBORICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE.

CLASS 120.—FRUIT TREES, and methods of rearing and transplanting.

CLASS 121.—ORNAMENTAL TREES, and shrubs and methods of rearing and transplanting.

CLASS 122.—ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS, grown in the open air, to be exhibited in successive periods according to the season.

CLASS 123.—HOT-HOUSE AND CONSERVATORY PLANTS, and management of them; hot-beds, forcing and propagating houses.

CLASS 124.—FRUIT TREES, under glass.

CLASS 125.—ORCHIDS AND PARASITIC PLANTS, and their management or treatment.

CLASS 126.—FERNS, and the best method of growing them under glass in hot houses, or in cases, or in the open air; ferneries.

CLASS 127.—CACTACEA.

CLASS 128.—AQUATIC PLANTS.

CLASS 129.—GROWING CROPS.—Grasses, cereals, tubers, roots, kitchen garden vegetables, and methods of growing.

GROUP 13.

FOREST PRODUCTS.

CLASS 130.—LOGS AND SECTIONS OF TREES, samples of wood and timber of all kinds generally used in construction or manufactures, either in the rough or hewed, sawed or split, including square timber, joists, scantling, plank, and boards of all sizes and kinds commonly sold for building purposes. Also ship-timber, as used in ship-building, or for masts and spars; piles; timber for fencing, for posts, or for timbering shafts of mines. Miscellaneous collections of wood illustrative of the various kinds and the purposes to which they are applied.

CLASS 131.—WORKED TIMBER OR LUMBER, in form of clapboards, shingles, sheathing or flooring-casings, moldings, and stair-rails.

CLASS 132.—ORNAMENTAL WOOD, used in decorating and for furniture; veneers of hard and fancy woods; mahogany logs, crotches and veneers; rosewood, satin-wood, ebony, bird's-eye maple, madrona, black-walnut veneers, and other fancy woods, suitable for, and used for, ornamental purposes.

CLASS 133.—TIMBER PREPARED IN VARIOUS WAYS TO RESIST DECAY; kyanized timber.

CLASS 134.—DYEING, TANNING, AND COLORING.—Dyewoods, barks, and various vegetable substances in their raw state, used for dying and coloring.

a. Logwood, Brazil-wood, peach-wood, fustic, sumac.

b. Barks of various kinds, Brazilian, acacias, oak, hemlock, murici, bicida, gordonia.

c. Galls, excrescences, and abnormal woody products.

d. Mosses used for dyeing and coloring.

CLASS 135.—CELLULAR SUBSTANCES.—Corks, and substitutes for corks, of vegetable growth; porous woods for special uses; pith, rice paper, &c.

CLASS 136.—LICHENS, MOSSES, PULU, FERNS, and vegetable substances used for bedding, for upholstery, or for mechanical purposes, as teazels, Dutch rushes, scouring grass, &c.

CLASS 137.—GUMS, RESINS, VEGETABLE WAX OR TALLOW, WAX, HONEY, including caoutchouc, senegal, tragacanth, Arabic, myrrh, copal, &c.

CLASS 138.—SEEDS AND FRUITS, for ornamental purposes; vegetable ivory, coquilla nuts, cocoanut shells, ganitrus beads, bottle gourds, &c.

CLASS 139.—MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

GROUP 14.

AROMATIC, OLEAGINOUS, SAPONACEOUS, STIMULATING, AND NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES OF VEGETABLE GROWTH. VEGETABLE DRUGS AND PERFUMES.

CLASS 140.—TOBACCO OF ALL VARIETIES, and in its various stages of growth and curing, in the leaf and crude or manufactured.

CLASS 141.—SEEDS FROM WHICH OIL IS EXPRESSED.—Cotton seed, mustard seed, rape seed, linseed, sunflower seed, olives, palm-nuts, castor beans, oil-cake, and residues of the oil manufacture.

CLASS 142.—SPICES AND CONDIMENTS.—Pepper, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, cloves, capsicum, vanilla, pimento, cardamons, ginger, mustard.

CLASS 143.—TEA AND THE VARIOUS SUBSTITUTES FOR TEA USED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.—Of teas, all varieties, and in the various stages of preparation for the market, and in the various styles and modes of packing.

CLASS 144.—COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, COCOA, CHICCORY, AND THE VARIOUS SUBSTITUTES FOR COFFEE.

CLASS 145.—PLANTS, FLOWERS, ROOTS, LEAVES, AND HERBS, USED IN BEER-MAKING AND IN PHARMACY.—Hops, sarsaparilla, winter-green, spruce leaves, cinchona, cascarilla, cusparia, and other barks.

CLASS 146.—SAPONACEOUS PLANTS, LEAVES, ROOTS, SEEDS, BARKS, &c.

CLASS 147.—VEGETABLE DRUGS AND PERFUMES.

GROUP 15.

FIBROUS SUBSTANCES OF VEGETABLE OR OF ANIMAL ORIGIN USED IN THE ARTS.

CLASS 150.—COTTON IN THE BOLL, and cleansed from seeds, as ready for the market, and of all grades and varieties—uplands, low middling, sea island, Chinese, Indian, &c.

CLASS 151.—FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, RAMIE, &c., in their various stages of preparation, and all similar fibres, such as the *cabouya*, of Santo Domingo; from plants of the aloe family, pine-apple fiber, China grass, nettle fibre, plaintain; substitutes for hemp.

CLASS 152.—COIR OR COCOANUT FIBER, and other similar substances.

CLASS 153.—WOOL IN THE FLEECE, in bales, or carded.

CLASS 154.—SILK IN COCOONS AND REELED.

CLASS 155.—HAIR FOR TEXTILE PURPOSES, for cordage, for plastering, bedding, upholstering, &c.; for making hair-cloth for covering furniture, for sieves, &c.; for making wigs, curls, fronts, switches, &c.

(For manufactured hair-work used as clothing or adornment, see Department III.)

GROUP 16.

ANIMALS, LIVE STOCK, ETC.

CLASS 160.—HORSES, ASSES, MULES.

CLASS 161.—BULLS, COWS, OXEN, BUFFALO, SHEEP.

CLASS 162.—GOATS, ANGORA GOAT, ALPACA, LLAMA, CAMEL.

CLASS 163.—SWINE AND METHODS OF REARING, FEEDING, &C.

CLASS 164.—DOGS FOR HUNTING, WATCH DOGS, COACH DOGS, AND ALL OTHER VARIETIES.

CLASS 165.—WILD ANIMALS.—Living wild animals from various countries; elk, deer, antelope, buffalo, bears, wolves, wild-cats, and other animals, from the Western States and Territories; stuffed skins.

CLASS 166.—POULTRY AND DOMESTIC FOWL OF ALL KINDS, WITH SPECIMENS OF THEIR CAGES, POULTRY-YARDS, &C.

CLASS 167.—CAGE BIRDS, AVIARIES, &C.

CLASS 168.—REPILES AND BATRACHIANS.—Turtles, terrapins, frogs, &c.

CLASS 169.—INSECTS.—Honey-bees, silk-worms, and silk-worm eggs, silk spiders; insects injurious to vegetation or otherwise.

GROUP 17.

FISH AND AQUATIC LIFE AND FISH PRODUCTS.

CLASS 170.—MARINE MAMMALS.—Seals, cetaceans, &c.; specimens living in aquaria, or stuffed, salted, preserved in alcohol or otherwise.

CLASS 171.—FISHES, LIVING OR PRESERVED.

CLASS 172.—PICKLED FISH, AND PARTS OF FISH, USED FOR FOOD.

CLASS 173.—FISH, OR PARTS OF FISH, caviar, sharks' fins, salted, smoked, dried, or otherwise preserved for food.

CLASS 174.—CRUSTACEANS, ECHINODERMS, BECHE-DE-MER.

CLASS 175.—MOLLUSKS.—Oysters, clams, &c., used for food.

CLASS 176.—FISH OR FISH PRODUCTS used in agriculture or manufactures. Fish glue, isinglass, sounds, fish oil, &c. (See also class 184 and 220.

CLASS 177.—SPONGES, SEA-WEED, AND OTHER MARINE GROWTHS USED FOR FOOD OR IN THE ARTS.—Algæ, kelp, &c.; sponges, sea-fans, gorgonia, &c.

CLASS 178.—SHELLS, CORAL, PEARLS, &C.—Mother-of-pearl, haliotis, unio, and other shells of iridescent pearly luster; conch shells, finely colored, used for cameos and for other purposes; collections of shells systematically arranged, characteristic of each country.

Coral of all qualities and shades of color, in its crude state, and as sold in commerce.

Pearls of all sizes, colors, and forms, as found.—not mounted.

CLASS 179.—WHALEBONE, SHAGREEN, &C.

GROUP 18.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS USED AS FOOD OR AS THE BASIS OF MANUFACTURES, EXCLUSIVE OF AQUATIC PRODUCTS.

CLASS 180.—THE DAIRY.—MILK, EGGS, CREAM, BUTTER, CHEESE, &C.; lard, tallow, fats of all kinds. (For spermaceti, &c., see class 222.)

CLASS 181.—SKINS, PELTRIES, FURS, AND FEATHERS.

a. Skins and Furs.—Buffalo, bear, beaver, wolf, fox, muskrat, otter, seal, mink, ermine, sable and martin, hare and rabbit, lamb, sheep, goat, squirrel, chinchilla, and cat skins, and mats. Skins from the tropics, of the lion, tiger, leopard, panther, zebra, antelope, &c. Skins of the deer, elk, or horse, tanned or dried with the hair on.

b. Feathers—Of the goose, eider duck, or other fowl, used for bedding; for ornament, as the ostrich, marabout, rhea, or vulture, osprey, emu, birds of paradise, heron, ibis, swan, turkey, cock, peacock, pheasant, (common, copper, or golden,) eagle, and other plumes. Also skins of birds used for clothing.

CLASS 182.—LEATHER, PARCHMENT, AND VELLUM, of the various kinds and styles of finish.

Oak-tanned leather, hemlock-tanned, dyed leather, enameled or "patent leather," curried leather, calf, kip, and seal skin, morocco for shoes, book-binding, and pocket-books; for covering furniture, &c. Harness, and saddlery leather; pigskin; Russia leather, sheepskin, buckskin, chamois.

Parchment for commissions, patents, deeds, diplomas, &c. Vellum for similar purposes, and for books and book-binding; for drums and tamborines, for gold-beaters' use, &c.

CLASS 183.—IVORY, BONE, HORN, WALRUS TEETH, TORTOISE-SHELL.

CLASS 184.—GLUE, GELATINE, ISINGLASS, BLOOD, AND ITS PREPARATIONS. (See also class 176.)

CLASS 185.—ANIMAL PERFUMES.—Musk, castoreum, civet, ambergris, &c., in their crude state, not manufactured. (For animal oils, &c., see class 220.)

GROUP 19.

PRESERVED MEATS, VEGETABLES, AND FRUITS.

CLASS 190.—SALTED OR PICKLED MEATS.—Salt beef, pork.

CLASS 191.—DRIED AND SMOKED MEAT.—Dried beef and jerked beef as prepared in Mexico, California, and dry countries, smoked and dried beef, and pork, hams, bacon, sausages, Bologna sausages, &c.

CLASS 192.—CANNED MEATS, MILK, including fish, flesh, and fowl, patès, sardines, &c. (Lobster, oysters.)

CLASS 193.—VEGETABLES, desiccated or in cans or glass hermetically sealed, tomatoes, corn, asparagus, &c.

CLASS 194.—PICKLES, CHAMPIGNONS, TRUFFLES.

CLASS 195.—FRUITS IN CANS OR IN GLASS, preserved in syrup or alcohol.

CLASS 196.—JELLIES, JAMS, MARMALADES.

DEPARTMENT II.

MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES USED FOR FOOD, OR IN THE ARTS, THE RESULT OF EXTRACTIVE OR COMBINING PROCESSES.

GROUP 20.

EXTRACTS AND COMPOUNDS OF ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE ORIGIN, USED CHIEFLY FOR FOOD.

CLASS 200.—STARCH AND ITS MANUFACTURE.—Starch from all sources, from grain, potatoes or other tubers, arrow-root, plantain, meal, cassava meal, zamia starch of Santo Domingo, and of Australia; manioca, tous-les-mois, tapioca, sago, and pearl flour.

CLASS 201.—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND SYRUPS.—Molasses and syrups from all sources, from the sugar-cane, sorghum, the maple, or palm, from beets or fruit; and sugar in its various forms and stages of preparation, from the brown crude sugars to the crystallized white loaf.

CLASS 202.—CONFECTIONERY.

CLASS 203.—ALCOHOL AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.—Wine, cider, brandy, rum, whisky, gin, pisko, saki, samshoo.

a. Ordinary red and white wines, sweet and mulled wines, sauterne, claret, hock, catawba, sparkling wines, cider, perry, and other fermented drinks made from the juice of fruit. Fermented drinks drawn from vegetable saps, milk, or saccharine substances of any kind.

b. Distilled liquors.—Rum, brandy, brandy, whiskey, gin, pisko, proof spirit.

c. Cordials.—Absinthe, Curaçoa, kirschwasser, &c.

CLASS 204.—MALT LIQUORS, SMALL BEER, AND SODA-WATER.—Beer, ale, porter or stout, lager-beer, root-beer, ginger-beer, ginger-ale, soda-water, with or without various syrups, bottled or in fountains.

CLASS 205.—BREAD, CAKE, AND PASTRY.—The various forms and kinds of bread and rolls, cake and pastry, with or without yeast.

CLASS 206.—BISCUIT, CRACKERS, PASTES, &C.—Sea-biscuit or pilot-bread, water, milk, and butter crackers, fancy crackers, Albert biscuit, ginger biscuit, Italian pastes, maccaroni, vermicelli, semouille; paste in fancy forms for soups.

CLASS 207.—COMPOUND PORTABLE FOOD, MEAT AND VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.

a. Prepared army rations.
b. Extract of beef.
c. Extract of coffee.

GROUP 21.

POTASH, SODA, AND AMMONIA; SALT, BLEACHING-POWDERS, FERTILIZING COMPOUNDS, MINERAL ACIDS.

CLASS 210.—MINERAL ACIDS, AND THE METHODS OF MANUFACTURE.—Sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids.

CLASS 211.—THE COMMON COMMERCIAL ALKALIES, POTASH, SODA, AND AMMONIA, WITH THEIR CARBONATES.

CLASS 212.—SALT AND ITS PRODUCTION.—Salt from deposits—native salt. Salt by solar evaporation from sea-water. Salt by evaporation from water of saline springs or wells. Rock salt, ground and table salt.

CLASS 213.—BLEACHING-POWDERS AND CHLORIDE OF LIME.

CLASS 214.—FERTILIZING COMPOUNDS MADE FROM BONES, GUANO, FISH, AND OTHER ORGANIC SOURCES.

CLASS 215.—FERTILIZING COMPOUNDS MADE FROM MINERAL PHOSPHATES, POTASH SALTS, AND OTHER MINERAL SOURCES. STASSFURTH COMPOUNDS.

CLASS 216.

CLASS 217.

CLASS 218.

CLASS 219.

GROUP 22.

OILS, SOAP, CANDLES, ILLUMINATING, AND OTHER GASES.

CLASS 220.—OILS FROM MINERAL, ANIMAL, AND VEGETABLE SOURCES.

a. Refined petroleum, benzine, naphtha, and other products of the manufacture.

b. Oils from various seeds, crude and refined, and of various degrees of purity. Olive-oil, cotton-seed oil, palm-oil.

c. Animal oils, of various kinds, in their refined state.

d. Oils prepared for special purposes besides lighting and for food. Lubricating oils.

CLASS 221.—SOAPS AND DETERGENT PREPARATIONS.

CLASS 222.—CANDLES, STEARINE, PARAFFINE, &C., SPERMACETI.

CLASS 223.—GLYCERINE.

CLASS 224.—ILLUMINATING GAS AND ITS MANUFACTURE.

CLASS 225.—OXYGEN GAS, and its application for heating, lighting, metallurgy, and as a remedial agent.

CLASS 226.—CHLORINE AND CARBONIC ACID.

Group 23.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Group 24.

PAINTS, PIGMENTS, DYES, COLORS, TURPENTINES, OILS, AND VARNISHES.

Group 25.

PATENT MEDICINAL COMPOUNDS, PERFUMERY, ESSENCES, POMADES, COSMETICS, AROMATIC VINEGARS, ETC.

Group 26.

CEMENTS, ARTIFICIAL STONE, CONCRETE, BÉTON.

CLASS 260.—SPECIMENS OF LIME MORTAR AND MIXTURES, showing their hardness, strength, durability, &c., with illustrations of the processes of mixing, &c.

CLASS 261.—HYDRAULIC AND OTHER CEMENTS, as used, showing their strength and durability.

CLASS 262.—BÉTON MIXTURES AND RESULTS. Coignet's béton and examples, with illustrations of the processes.

CLASS 263.—ARTIFICIAL STONE for building purposes, building blocks, cornices, &c. Such, for example, as Ransome's, the Frear, &c.

CLASS 264.—ARTIFICIAL STONE MIXTURES for pavements, walls, or ceilings.

CLASS 265.—PLASTERS, MASTICS, &c.

Group 27.

THE CERAMIC ART, TERRA COTTA, FAIENCE, PORCELAIN, AND GLASS.

CLASS 270.—BRICKS, TERRA COTTA, and architectural pottery, &c.

CLASS 271.—FIRE-CLAY GOODS, CRUCIBLES, pots, furnaces, &c. Chemical stone-ware.

CLASS 272.—TILES.—Plain, enameled, encaustic, and geometric tiles and mosaics. Tiles for pavements and for roofing, &c.

CLASS 273.—FAIENCE MAJOLICA, earthenware and household pottery.

CLASS 274.—PORCELAIN, for purposes of construction and ornament.

CLASS 275.—PORCELAIN WARE for table and household use.

CLASS 276.—GLASS used in construction and for mirrors.

a. Window glass of various grades of quality and of size.

b. Plate glass, hammered, and ground or polished.

CLASS 277.—CHEMICAL GLASS-WARE, bottles, &c.

CLASS 278.—TABLE AND DECORATIVE GLASS-WARE.

Group 28.

EXPLOSIVE AND FULMINATING COMPOUNDS, (in small quantities only, and under special regulations, or shown by empty cases and cartridges.)

CLASS 280.—BLACK POWDER of various grades and sizes.

CLASS 281.—NITRO-GLYCERINE and the methods of using and exploding.

CLASS 282.—GIANT POWDER, dynamite, dualin, &c.

GROUP 29.

DEPARTMENT III.

TEXTILE AND FELTED FABRICS, APPAREL, COSTUMES, AND ORNAMENTS FOR THE PERSON.

GROUP 30.

YARNS AND WOVEN GOODS OF VEGETABLE OR MINERAL MATERIALS.

CLASS 300.—WOVEN FABRICS OF MINERAL ORIGIN.

a. Wire-cloths, sieve-cloth, wire-screens, bolting-cloth, &c., not manufactured.

b. Asbestos fibre, spun and woven, with the clothing manufactured from it.

c. Glass thread, floss, and fabrics.

CLASS 301.—COARSE FABRICS, of grass, rattan, cocoa-nut, and bark.

a. Mattings of all kinds, Chinese, Japanese, palm-leaf, grass, and rushes.

b. Floor-cloths of rattan and cocoa-nut fibre.

CLASS 302.—COTTON YARNS AND FABRICS, bleached and unbleached, but not colored.

a. Cotton sheeting and shirting, plain and twilled.

b. Cotton canvas and duck.

CLASS 303.—DYED COTTON FABRICS, exclusive of prints and calicoes.

CLASS 304.—COTTON PRINTS AND CALICOES, including handkerchiefs, shawls, scarfs, &c.

CLASS 305.—LINEN AND FINE GRASS FABRICS, UNCOLORED.

CLASS 306.—DYED LINEN FABRICS.

CLASS 307.

CLASS 308.

CLASS 309.—FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, and other painted and enameled tissues, and imitations of leather, with a woven base.

GROUP 31.

WOVEN AND FELTED GOODS OF WOOL AND MIXTURES OF WOOL.

CLASS 310.—CARD-WOOL FABRICS.—Yarns, broadcloths, doeskins, fancy cassimeres.

CLASS 311.—FLANNELS.—Plain flannels, domets, opera, and fancy.

CLASS 312.—BLANKETS, ROBES, AND SHAWLS.

CLASS 313.—COMBED-WOOL FABRICS.—Worsted, yarns, dress goods for women's wear; delaines, serges, poplins, merinos.

CLASS 314.—CARPETS, RUGS, &C.—Brussels, Melton, tapestry, tapestry brussels, Axminster, Venetian, ingrain, felted carpetings, druggets, rugs, &c.

CLASS 315.—HAIR, ALPACA, GOAT'S HAIR, CAMEL'S HAIR, and other fabrics, mixed or unmixed with wool.

CLASS 316.—PRINTED AND EMBOSSED WOOLEN CLOTHS, TABLE COVERS, PATENT VELVETS.
CLASS 317.
CLASS 318.
CLASS 319.

GROUP 32.

SILK AND SILK FABRICS AND MIXTURES IN WHICH SILK IS THE PREDOMINATING MATERIAL.

GROUP 33.

KNIT GOODS AND HOSIERY, INCLUDING UNDERWEAR MADE OF PIECE GOODS.

GROUP 34.

CLOTHING, READY-MADE CLOTHING, MILITARY CLOTHING, COSTUMES AND CLOTHING FOR SPECIAL OBJECTS.

GROUP 35.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GLOVES, MITTENS, ETC., STRAW AND PALM LEAF HATS, BONNETS, AND MILLINERY.

GROUP 36.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND TRIMMINGS FOR CLOTHING, FURNITURE, AND CARRIAGES.

GROUP 37.

FINE JEWELRY AND METALLIC OR MINERAL ORNAMENTS WORN UPON THE PERSON.

GROUP 38.

ORNAMENTS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, COIFFURES, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, FANS, UMBRELLAS, SUN-SHADES, WALKING-CANES, AND OTHER OBJECTS OF DRESS OR ADORNMENT, EXCLUSIVE OF JEWELRY.

GROUP 39.

PAPER, PASTEBOARD, CARD-BOARD, WALL-PAPERS, AND PAPER INDUSTRY GENERALLY.

DEPARTMENT IV.

FURNITURE AND MANUFACTURES OF GENERAL USE IN CONSTRUCTION AND IN DWELLINGS.

GROUP 40.

HEAVY FURNITURE.—Chairs, tables, parlor and chamber suits, office and library furniture.

GROUP 41.

TABLE FURNITURE.—Glass, china, silver, silver-plate, tea and coffee sets, urns, samovars, epergnes.

GROUP 42.

MIRRORS, STAINED AND ENAMELED GLASS, CUT AND ENGRAVED WINDOW-GLASS, AND OTHER DECORATIVE OBJECTS.

GROUP 43.

APPARATUS AND FIXTURES FOR HEATING, LIGHTING, AND COOKING.

GROUP 44.

HARDWARE USED IN CONSTRUCTION, EXCLUSIVE OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Spikes, nails, screws, tacks, bolts; locks, latches, bolts, hinges, pulleys; plumbers' and gas-fitters' hardware; furniture fittings; ships' hardware and fittings.

DEPARTMENT V.

TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, AND PROCESSES.

GROUP 50.

MACHINES, TOOLS, AND APPARATUS OF MINING, METALLURGY, CHEMISTRY, AND THE EXTRACTIVE ARTS.

GROUP 51.

MACHINES, TOOLS, AND APPARATUS OF AGRICULTURE, AND FORESTRY AND ALIMENTARY INDUSTRY.

GROUP 52.

MACHINES AND TOOLS FOR WORKING WOOD, METALS, OR STONE.

GROUP 53.

MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS OF SPINNING, WEAVING, FELTING, PAPER-MAKING, SEWING, AND MAKING CLOTHING AND ORNAMENTAL OBJECTS.

GROUP 54.

MACHINES AND APPARATUS FOR TYPE-SETTING, PRINTING, STAMPING, EMBOSSING, PRESSING, AND FOR MAKING BOOKS; PAPER WORKING. MISCELLANEOUS HAND-TOOLS, MACHINES AND APPLIANCES USED IN VARIOUS ARTS. CUTLERY.

GROUP 55.

GROUP 56.

GROUP 57.

GROUP 58.

INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY; OF RELIEF TO THE WOUNDED, SANITARY APPARATUS, AND METHODS.

Group 59.

INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE; FOR HUNTING, TRAPPING, FISHING.

Class 590.—Cutting instruments, knives, swords, spears, dirks, &c.
Class 591.—Fire-arms for sporting and hunting.
Class 592.—Small fire-arms.
Class 593.—Light artillery, compound guns, &c.
Class 594.—Heavy ordnance and its accessories.
Class 595.—Ammunition, shell, &c.
Class 596.
Class 597.
Class 598.—Fishing implements.—Nets of all kinds, seines, lines, hooks, harpoons, spears, &c.; artificial baits, floats, sinkers, indicators, preserving substances for nets, tow; basket-fishing apparatus; implements used in the artificial hatching of fish-eggs.
Class 599.—Models of basins, beds, wattle fences, vases, boxes, and other apparatus used in fish breeding, culture, or preservation; models of fish-pens, wiers, &c.

DEPARTMENT VI.

MOTORS AND TRANSPORTATION.

Group 60.

MOTORS AND APPARATUS FOR THE GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER, AND FOR LIFTING AND MOVING FLUIDS.

Class 600.—Boilers and all steam or gas-generating apparatus for motive purposes.
Class 601.—Water-wheels, water-engines, hydraulic rams, wind-mills.
Class 602.—Steam and air or gas engines.
Class 603.—Electro-magnetic motor engines.
Class 604.—Apparatus for the transmission of power.—Shafting, pulleys, gearing, friction pulleys, clutches, &c.; belting, cables. Transmission of power by compressed air; mahovos.
Class 605.—Pumps and apparatus for lifting and moving liquids.

a. Ordinary lift and forcing pumps worked by hand.
b. Lift and plunger pumps for mining, draining, elevating, and forcing.
c. Rotary pumps, centrifugal pumps.
d. Steam pumps.
e. Fire-engines.
f. Steam or air injectors.

Class 606.—Pumps and apparatus for moving and compressing air or gases.—Piston air-pumps, for exhausting or for compressing air, rotary air-pumps and blowers, ventilators, water stromels.
Class 607.—Ice-machines.
Class 608.
Class 609.

GROUP 61.

VEHICLES AND APPARATUS OF TRANSPORTATION UPON COMMON ROADS.

GROUP 62.

RAILWAYS AND RAILWAY PLANT.

GROUP 63.

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK AND APPARATUS.

GROUP 64.

HOISTING AND LIFTING APPARATUS.

GROUP 65.

TRANSPORTATION UPON SUSPENDED CABLES—AERIAL TRANSPORTATION, PNEUMATIC TRANSPORTATION.

GROUP 66.

BOATS AND SAILING VESSELS.

GROUP 67.

STEAMSHIPS, STEAMBOATS, PROPELLERS, AND ALL VESSELS PROPELLED BY STEAM, OR OTHER FIXED MOTORS.

(SEE ALSO GROUP 69.)

GROUP 68.

GROUP 69.

BOATS OR VESSELS DESIGNED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

CLASS 690.—VESSELS FOR LAYING TELEGRAPH CABLES.
CLASS 691.—VESSELS FOR ARCTIC VOYAGES, FOR WHALING, &C.
CLASS 692.—LIFE-BOATS AND SALVAGE APPARATUS.
CLASS 693.—DREDGING BOATS AND BOATS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF SAND AND REFUSE.
CLASS 694.—FOR TRANSPORTATION OF COAL OR ORES, FOR ICE, FOR WATER, OR OTHER BULKY SUBSTANCES OR OBJECTS.
CLASS 695.—FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF RAILWAY TRAINS, freight-cars, &c.
CLASS 696.—FERRY-BOATS.
CLASS 697.—REFRIGERATING VESSELS, see transportation of fresh meats and fruits.

DEPARTMENT VII.

APPARATUS AND METHODS FOR THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.

GROUP 70.

EDUCATIONAL APPARATUS AND METHODS.

CLASS 700.—OBJECTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG.

CLASS 701.—SCHOOL FURNITURE AND FITTINGS.
CLASS 702.—SCHOOL APPARATUS, for experiment and illustration.
CLASS 703.—TABULAR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATIONS, wall maps, charts, &c.
CLASS 704.—MODELS, RELIEF-MAPS.
CLASS 705.—DRAWING-BOOKS, and instruments and systems of instruction in drawing.
CLASS 706.—WRITING-BOOKS, and systems of instruction in writing.
CLASS 707.—MODELS, CASTS AND CARVINGS, serving as objects for free-hand drawing.
CLASS 708.—COURSES AND METHODS OF EXAMINATION.
CLASS 709.—SCHOOL DISCIPLINE AND MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS. Sanitary regulations of school-buildings.

GROUP 71.

TYPOGRAPHIC AIDS TO THE PRESERVATION AND DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE.

CLASS 710.—SCHOOL AND TEXT BOOKS.
CLASS 711.—DICTIONARIES, ENCYCLOPEDIAS, GAZETTEERS, DIRECTORIES, INDEX VOLUMES, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, CATALOGUES, ALMANACS.
CLASS 712.—SPECIAL TREATISES.
CLASS 713.—GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.
CLASS 714.—NEWSPAPERS.
CLASS 715.—TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.
CLASS 716.—ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.
CLASS 717.—PERIODICAL LITERATURE.
CLASS 718.
CLASS 719.—WORKS OF IMAGINATION AND FANCY.

GROUP 72.

CHARTS, MAPS, AND GRAPHIC REPRESENTATIONS.

CLASS 720.—TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS.
CLASS 721.—MARINE AND COAST CHARTS.
CLASS 722.—GEOLOGICAL MAPS AND SECTIONS.
CLASS 723.—BOTANICAL, AGRONOMICAL, AND OTHER MAPS, showing the extent and distribution of men, animals, and terrestrial products. Physical maps.
CLASS 724.—METEOROLOGICAL MAPS AND BULLETINS, and other graphic representations.
CLASS 725.—TELEGRAPHIC ROUTES AND STATIONS.
CLASS 726.—RAILWAY AND ROUTE MAPS.
CLASS 727.—TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL GLOBES.
CLASS 728.—RELIEF MAPS AND MODELS OF PORTIONS OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.
CLASS 729.—MAPS AND SECTIONS OF MINES—Section models of geological formations, and of mines and mineral deposits.

GROUP 73.

TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND METHODS.

CLASS 730.—BATTERIES AND FORMS OF APPARATUS USED IN GENERATING THE ELECTRICAL CURRENTS FOR TELEGRAPHIC PURPOSES.

CLASS 731.—CONDUCTORS AND INSULATORS, AND METHODS OF SUPPORT.—Marine telegraph cables.

CLASS 732.—APPARATUS OF TRANSMISSION.—Keys, office accessories, and apparatus.

CLASS 733.—RECEIVING INSTRUMENTS, RELAY MAGNETS, LOCAL CIRCUITS, &C.

CLASS 734.—SEMAPHORIC AND RECORDING INSTRUMENTS.

CLASS 735.—CODES, SIGNS, OR SIGNALS.

CLASS 736.—PRINTING TELEGRAPHS FOR SPECIAL USES.

CLASS 737.—ELECTROGRAPHS.

CLASS 738.—DIAL OR CADRAN SYSTEMS.

CLASS 739.—APPARATUS FOR AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION.

GROUP 74.

INSTRUMENTS OF PRECISION, AND APPARATUS OF PHYSICAL RESEARCH, EXPERIMENT, AND ILLUSTRATION.

CLASS 740.—ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND ACCESSORIES, USED IN OBSERVATIONS.—Transits, transit circles, mural circles, zenith sectors, altarimeters, equatorials, collimators.

CLASS 741.—GEODETIC AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.—Transits, theodolites, sextants and artificial horizons, needle compasses, goniometers. Instruments for surveying underground in mines, tunnels, and excavations. Pocket sextants. Plane tables, and instruments used with them.

CLASS 742.—NAUTICAL ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Sextants, quadrants, repeating circles, dip-sectors, &c.

CLASS 743.—LEVELING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.—Carpenters' and builders' levels, hand levels, water levels, engineers' levels, of all patterns and varieties. Cathetometers, leveling staves, targets, and accessory apparatus.

CLASS 744.—HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYING, DEEP-SEA SOUNDING.

CLASS 745.—PHOTOMETRIC APPARATUS AND METHODS.

CLASS 746.

GROUP 75.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.

CLASS 750.—THERMOMETERS.—Mercurial, spirit, air; ordinary or self-registering, maximum and minimum.

CLASS 751.—BAROMETERS.

CLASS 752.—ANEROID BAROMETERS.

CLASS 753.—ANEMOMETERS.

CLASS 754.—HYGROSCOPES.

CLASS 755.—RAIN-GAUGES.

CLASS 756.—METEOROGRAPHS.—Combined self-registering apparatus.

CLASS 757.—BLANKS FOR RECORDING OBSERVATIONS.—Methods of recording, reducing, and reporting observations.

GROUP 76.

MECHANICAL CALCULATION; INDICATING AND REGISTERING APPARATUS, OTHER THAN METEOROLOGICAL.

CLASS 760.—COUNTING MACHINES, CALCULATING ENGINES, ARITHMOMETERS.

CLASS 761.—PLANIMETRY.
CLASS 762.—APPARATUS FOR PRINTING CONSECUTIVE NUMBERS.
CLASS 763.—REGISTERS OF REVOLUTIONS OF PARTS OF MACHINERY.—Viameters or instruments for recording the number of revolutions of wagon-wheels upon roads; pedometers, perambulators.
CLASS 764.—GAS-METERS.
CLASS 765.—WATER-METERS, CURRENT-METERS, SHIPS' LOGS.
CLASS 766.—MANOMETERS—Steam-gauges, dynamometers and apparatus for indicating pressure.
CLASS 767—TIDE REGISTERS.

GROUP 77.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND COINS; WEIGHING AND METROLOGICAL APPARATUS.

CLASS 770.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.—Graduated scales on wood, metal, ivory, tape, or ribbon; steel tapes, chains, rods, comparators.
CLASS 771.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY—SOLIDS.
CLASS 772—MEASURES OF CAPACITY—LIQUIDS.
CLASS 773.—WEIGHTS.
CLASS 774.—SCALES AND GRADUATED BEAMS FOR WEIGHING.
a. Assay balances.
b. Chemical balances.
c. Ordinary scales for commercial transaction.
d. Platform scales for heavy weights; weighing locomotives and trains of cars.
e. Postal balances.
CLASS 775.—Hydrometers, alcohometers, lactometers, &c.; gravimeters.
CLASS 776.—RODS AND GRADUATED SCALES for measuring lumber, goods in packages, casks, &c.; gaugers' tools and methods.
CLASS 777.—COINS AND COINING.
CLASS 778.—COLLECTIONS TO ILLUSTRATE IMPORTANCE OF SECURING INTERNATIONAL UNIFORMITY IN WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND COINS.

GROUP 78.

CHRONOMETRIC APPARATUS—TIME MEASURES OF ALL KINDS.

CLASS 780.—CHRONOMETERS; WATCHES.
CLASS 781.—WATCHES.
CLASS 782.—ASTRONOMICAL CLOCKS.
CLASS 783.—CHURCH AND METROPOLITAN AND ORDINARY CLOCKS.
CLASS 784.—CLEPSYDRAS, HOUR-GLASSES, SUN-DIALS.
CLASS 785.—CHRONOGRAPHS, ELECTRICAL CLOCKS.
CLASS 786.—METRONOMES.

GROUP 79.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACOUSTIC APPARATUS.

CLASS 790.—PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS, such as drums, tambourines, cymbals, triangles.
CLASS 791.—PIANOS.
CLASS 792.—STRINGED INSTRUMENTS other than pianos.
CLASS 793.—AUTOMATIC MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC-BOXES, &C.
CLASS 794.—WIND INSTUMENTS of metal and of wood.

CLASS 795.—HARMONIUMS.
CLASS 796.—CHURCH ORGANS and other similar instruments.
CLASS 797.—SPEAKING-MACHINES.
CLASS 798.—VOCAL MUSIC.

DEPARTMENT VIII.

ENGINEERING, PUBLIC WORKS, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.

GROUP 80.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

CLASS 800.—LAYING OUT FARMS, CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, draining, irrigating and construction of farm buildings.
CLASS 801.—PREPARATION OF THE GROUND AND PLANTING.
CLASS 802.—CULTIVATION, &c.
CLASS 803.—HARVESTING.
CLASS 804.—Cleaning, preparing, packing, and preservation of CROPS.
CLASS 805.—Farm transportation.
CLASS 806.—TREATMENT OF THE SOIL.—Improvement, preservation, restoration, and increase of its productive capacity. Use of fertilizers.
CLASS 807.—REARING, CARE, and management of stock.
CLASS 808.
CLASS 809.—FARM SUPERINTENDENCE AND MANAGEMENT.

GROUP 81.

MINING ENGINEERING.

CLASS 810.—SURFACE AND UNDERGROUND SURVEYING AND PLOTTING.—Projection of underground work, location of shafts, tunnels, &c., surveys for aqueducts and for drainage.
CLASS 811.—BORING AND DRILLING ROCKS, SHAFTS, AND TUNNELS.—Borings for water, oil, or other substances, and for ascertaining the nature and extent of mineral deposits.
CLASS 812.—CONSTRUCTION, SINKING, AND LINING SHAFTS, by various methods, driving and timbering tunnels, and the general operations of opening, stoping, and breaking down ore, timbering, logging, and masonry.
CLASS 813.—HOISTING AND DELIVERING AT THE SURFACE, ROCK, ORE, OR MINERS.
CLASS 814.—PUMPING AND DRAINING by engines, buckets, or by adits.
CLASS 815.—VENTILATION, LIGHTING, &c.
CLASS 816.—SUBAQUEOUS MINING, BLASTING, &c.
CLASS 817.—HYDRAULIC MINING, and the various processes and methods of sluicing and washing auriferous gravels, and other superficial deposits.
CLASS 818.—QUARRYING.

GROUP 82.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

CLASS 820.—CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE of roads, street pavements, &c.

CLASS 821.—SURVEYS AND LOCATION of towns and cities, with systems of water supply and drainage.
CLASS 822.—BRIDGES OF STONE, BRICK, OR BÉTON.
CLASS 823.—IRON AND STEEL BRIDGES.
CLASS 824.—SUSPENSION BRIDGES.
CLASS 825.—CANALS, AQUEDUCTS, RESERVOIRS, construction of dams, &c. Hydraulic engineering and means for arresting and controlling flow of water; water supply.

GROUP 83.

DYNAMIC AND INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING.

GROUP 84.

RAILWAY ENGINEERING.

GROUP 85.

PUBLIC WORKS AND ARCHITECTURE.

GROUP 86.

GROUP 87.

SUBMARINE CONSTRUCTIONS, FOUNDATIONS, PIERS, DOCKS, ETC.

GROUP 88.

MILITARY ENGINEERING.

GROUP 89.

NAVAL ENGINEERING.

DEPARTMENT IX.

PLASTIC AND GRAPHIC ARTS.

GROUP 90.

SCULPTURE.

GROUP 91.

PAINTING.

GROUP 92.

LINE DRAWING, ENGRAVING, AND DIE-SINKING.

GROUP 93.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY AND LITHOGRAPHY.

Group 94.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Class 940.—Landscape photographs.
Class 941.—Architectural.
Class 942.—From animate objects—portraits.
Class 943.—Photo-relief plates.—Albertypes, Woodburytypes, heliotypes, &c.
Classs 944.—Reproductions of engravings, paintings, designs, and drawings.
Class 945.—Bas-relief, metal ornaments, shells, and small objects in relief—Particularly of fossils and "natural history" specimens.
Class 946.—Photo-lithographic processes.
Class 947.—On porcelain, ivory, metal, leather, or other polished surfaces.
Class 948.—Negatives on glass for stereoscopes.

Group 95.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS.

Group 96.

MOSAIC AND INLAID WORK.

Group 97.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS AND MODELS.

Class 970.—Ecclesiastical.
Class 971.—Public buildings.
Class 972.—City residences.
Class 973.—Country or sea-side residences.
Class 974.—Farm-houses and outbuildings.
Class 975.—Exterior and interior decoration; details of.

Group 98.

DECORATION AND FURNISHING OF INTERIORS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

This group is designed to include special exhibitions of harmonious combinations of objects included under various groups and classes.

Group 99.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

Class 990.—Location of roads, buildings, and plants and modifications of the surface.
Class 991.—Construction and grading of roadways and paths.
Class 992.—Tree and shrub grouping.
Class 993.—Treatment of grass and lawns.

CLASS 994.—DESIGNS FOR FLOWER PLANTING, PLANT GROUPING, &c.

CLASS 995.—MANAGEMENT OF WATER-DRAINAGE, &c.—Rivulets, rivers, water-supply of gardens and lawns, cascades, fountains, reservoirs and lakes.

CLASS 996.—RUSTIC CONSTRUCTIONS AND ADORNMENTS.

CLASS 997.—ROCK-WORK AND FERNERIES.

CLASS 998.—HEDGES, TRIMMED PLANTS, SUBSTITUTES FOR FENCES, &c.

DEPARTMENT X.

OBJECTS ILLUSTRATING EFFORTS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PHYSICAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND MORAL CONDITION OF MAN.

GROUP 100.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND CONDITION.

CLASS 1000.—THE NURSERY AND ITS ACCESSORIES.

CLASS 1001.—GYMNASIUMS, GAMES, AND MANLY SPORTS.—Skating, walking, climbing, ball-playing, wrestling, acrobatic exercises; rowing, hunting, &c.

CLASS 1002.—ALIMENTATION.—Markets; preparation and distribution of food.

CLASS 1003.—THE DWELLING, with its sanitary conditions and regulations.

a. Dwellings for mechanics and working men.

b. Dwellings for farmers and farm laborers.

c. Dwellings characterized by cheapness, combined with the conditions essential to health and comfort.

d. Tenement houses.

e. "Flats" and suites of apartments.

CLASS 1004.—HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, LODGING-HOUSES.

CLASS 1005.—PUBLIC BATHS AND LAVATORIES.

GROUP 101.

SANITARY.

CLASS 1010.—MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

CLASS 1011.—RELIEF TO THE WOUNDED.—Sanitary commissions and their work; Medical and Surgical History of the War.

CLASS 1012.—GENERAL HOSPITALS.

CLASS 1013.—HOSPITALS FOR CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

CLASS 1014.—HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

a. Under State control, and

b. Private asylums.

CLASS 1015.—QUARANTINE SYSTEM AND ORGANIZATION.

CLASS 1016.—SANITARY LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF CITIES.

a. Disinfection.

b. Ventilation.

c. Removal of offal and refuse.

d. Organization and work of health boards.

e. Cemeteries.

CLASS 1017.—ASYLUMS.

GROUP 102.

BENEVOLENCE.

CLASS 1020.—TREATMENT OF PAUPERS.—Almshouses, feeding the poor, lodging-houses.

CLASS 1021.—ASYLUMS FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.—Foundling and orphan asylums, children's aid societies, &c.

CLASS 1022.—HOMES FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.—Homes for aged men and women; soldiers' homes; homes for the maimed and deformed; sailors' homes.

CLASS 1023.—EMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES.

CLASS 1024.—HOMES FOR THE DEFORMED AND ABNORMALLY DEVELOPED.

CLASS 1025.—TREATMENT OF ABORIGINES.

CLASS 1026.—PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

GROUP 103.

GOVERNMENT AND LAW.

CLASS 1030.—VARIOUS FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

CLASS 1031.—DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

a. Revenue and taxation.
b. Military and naval methods of defense.
c. Executive powers.
d. Legislative forms and authority.
e. Judicial functions and systems.
f. Police regulations; government charities.
g. International relations; international law; diplomatic and consular service, &c.
h. Allegiance and citizenship; naturalization.

CLASS 1032.—MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

CLASS 1033.—PROTECTION OF PROPERTY IN INVENTIONS.

CLASS 1034.—POSTAL SYSTEMS AND APPLIANCES.

CLASS 1035.—PUNISHMENT OF CRIME.

a. Prisons and prison management and discipline.
b. Transportation of criminals; penal colonies.
c. Houses of correction; reform schools.
d. Naval or marine discipline; punishment at sea.
e. Police stations; night lock-ups, &c.

GROUP 104.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND SYSTEMS.

CLASS 1040.—ORIGIN, NATURE, GROWTH, AND EXTENT OF VARIOUS RELIGIOUS SYSTEMS AND SECTS.—Statistical, historical, and other facts.

CLASS 1041.—RELIGIOUS ORDERS AND SOCIETIES, AND THEIR OBJECTS.

CLASS 1042.—SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE PROPAGATION OF SYSTEMS OF RELIGION, BY MISSIONARY EFFORT.—Their extent, conduct, and statistics of their operations.

CLASS 1043.—SPREADING THE KNOWLEDGE OF RELIGIOUS SYSTEMS BY PUBLICATIONS.—Specimens of the publications of the Bible societies, Tract Society, American Sunday-School Union; their statistics.

CLASS 1044.—SYSTEMS AND METHODS OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING FOR THE YOUNG.—Teachings in the family. Sunday-school furniture and apparatus.

GROUP 105.

EDUCATION.

CLASS 1050.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.—Infant schools.
CLASS 1051.—PUBLIC-SCHOOL SYSTEMS.
CLASS 1052.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE, LAW, MEDICINE, AND THEOLOGY.
CLASS 1053.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
CLASS 1054.—TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—Institutes of technology.
CLASS 1055.—ART SCHOOLS, CLASSES, AND INSTRUCTION.
CLASS 1056.—INSTRUCTION BY LECTURES.
CLASS 1057.—LIBRARIES.
CLASS 1058.—EDUCATION OF THE ABNORMALLY DEVELOPED.
CLASS 1059.—GOVERNMENT AID TO THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.—Mechanic arts and agricultural colleges.

GROUP 106.

INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETIES, AND ORGANIZATIONS HAVING FOR THEIR OBJECT THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE.

CLASS 1060.—CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL.
CLASS 1061.—ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETIES AND ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORIES.
CLASS 1062.—GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES.
CLASS 1063.—BIOLOGICAL, ZOOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, &C.
CLASS 1064.—PHILOLOGICAL.
CLASS 1065.—ETHNOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL.
CLASS 1066.—ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL.
CLASS 1067.—ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL.
CLASS 1068.—COLLECTIONS AND MUSEUMS, ILLUSTRATING THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.
CLASS 1069.—INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS, FOUNDED FOR THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE, such as the Smithsonian Institution, the Royal Institution, the Institute of France, British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Franklin Institute, Academy of Natural Sciences, and the American Association, &c.—their organization, history, and results.

GROUP 107.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

CLASS 1070.—POLITICAL SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.
CLASS 1071.—WORKING-MEN'S UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.—Their organizations, statistics, and results.
CLASS 1072.—INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS, such as the Iron and Steel Association, the American Woolen Manufacturers' Association, &c.
CLASS 1073.—INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.
CLASS 1074.—SECRET SOCIETIES.
CLASS 1075.—MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS for promoting the material and moral well-being of the industrial classes.

GROUP 108.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

GROUP 109.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART AND INDUSTRY.

CLASS 1090.—AGRICULTURAL FAIRS; State and county exhibitions.
CLASS 1091.—NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
CLASS 1092.—ART MUSEUMS AND COLLECTIONS.
CLASS 1093.—MUSEUMS OF INVENTIONS AND OF ART applied to industry.
CLASS 1094.—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Key to the notation of the groups and classes.

Depts.	Groups.	Classes.
I.	10— 19	100— 199
II.	20— 29	200— 299
III.	30— 39	300— 399
IV.	40— 49	400— 499
V.	50— 59	500— 599
VI.	60— 69	600— 699
VII.	70— 79	700— 799
VIII.	80— 89	800— 899
IX.	90— 99	900— 999
X.	100—109	1000—1099

SECTION 5.

ADDRESSES TO THE PEOPLE.

MAY 23, 1872.

Mr. Adams, of Florida, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five, consisting of the president, secretary, and three others to be named by the president, be constituted to prepare and publish an address to the people of the United States, informing them of the general features that will characterize the centennial exhibition of 1876, and presenting the enterprise to the general co-operation and sympathy of the various legislatures, and all the people of the United States, as a worthy mode of commemorating the birthday of a great nation.

Which was read and unanimously adopted.

MAY 28, 1872.

The president announced that he had appointed as the special committee on preparing an address to the legislatures of the States and Territories, Messrs. Samuel Powel, of Rhode Island, John Wasson, of Arizona, Oscar G. Sawyer, of Utah, James L. Cooper, of Alabama, and John A. Martin, of Kansas.

Mr. Stevens, of New Jersey, moved that the two special committees—one on an address to the several legislatures of the States and Territories, and the other on an address to the people of the United States—be requested to send the draught of the addresses prepared by them to the executive committee, and that the executive committee have the same printed and distributed as contemplated by the resolutions authorizing the preparation of said addresses; which was agreed to.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

Mr. Lewis Waln Smith, of Georgia, from the special committee appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States, submitted a report, with copies of the addresses prepared by the committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

To the United States Centennial Commission:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, a majority of the committee appointed at your last session to prepare an address to the people of the United States, have the honor to report that they met at the Astor House, in the city of New York, on the 17th and 18th days of September, 1872, and proceeded to discharge the duties for which they were appointed. After deliberation, they were of the opinion that the proper manner of laying before the country at large the objects of the commission was to publish two addresses, one a brief statement of the enterprise, sufficiently short to insure its publication in all the newspapers of the country; the other to contain a more extended history of the proposed celebration, showing the powers of the commission, the duties and the progress made up to the present time. We have adopted the following as the shorter of the two addresses:

1776—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—1876.

AN ADDRESS BY THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

To the people of the United States:

The Congress of the United States has enacted that the completion of the one hundredth year of American Independence shall be celebrated by an international exhibition of the arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, to be held at Philadelphia, in 1876, and has appointed a commission, consisting of representatives from each State and Territory, to conduct the celebration.

Originating under the auspices of the national legislature, controlled by a national commission, and designed as it is to "commemorate the first century of our existence, by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of our progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older nations," it is to the people at large that the commission look for the aid which is necessary to make the centennial celebration the grandest anniversary the world has ever seen.

That the completion of the first century of our existence should be marked by some imposing demonstration is, we believe, the patriotic wish of the people of the whole country. The Congress of the United States has wisely decided that the birthday of the great republic can be most fittingly celebrated by the universal collection and display of all the trophies of its progress. It is designed to bring together, within a building covering fifty acres, not only the varied productions of our mines and of the soil, but types of all the intellectual triumphs of our citizens, specimens of everything that America can furnish, whether from the brains or the hands of her children, and thus make evident to the world the advancement of which a self-governed people is capable.

In this celebration all nations will be invited to participate; its character being international. Europe will display her arts and manufac-

tures, India her curious fabrics, while newly opened China and Japan will lay bare the treasures which for centuries their ingenious people have been perfecting. Each land will compete in generous rivalry for the palm of superior excellence.

To this grand gathering every zone will contribute its fruits and cereals. No mineral shall be wanting; for what the East lacks, the West will supply. Under one roof the South will display in rich luxuriance her growing cotton, and the North, in miniature, the ceaseless machinery of her mills converting that cotton into cloth. Each section of the globe will send its best offerings to this exhibition, and each State of the Union, as a member of one united body-politic, will show to her sister States and to the world, how much she can add to the greatness of the nation of which she is a harmonious part.

To make the Centennial Celebration such a success as the patriotism and the pride of every American demands, will require the co-operation of the people of the whole country. The United States Centennial Commission has received no Government aid, such as England extended to her World's Fair, and France to her Universal Exposition, yet the labor and responsibility imposed upon the commission is as great as in either of those undertakings. It is estimated that ten millions of dollars will be required, and this sum Congress has provided shall be raised by stock subscription, and that the people shall have the opportunity of subscribing in proportion to the population of their respective States and Territories.

The commission looks to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section, to see that each contributes its share to the expenses, and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge the formation in each State and Territory of a centennial organization, which shall in time see that county associations are formed, so that when the nations are gathered together in 1876, each commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the national glory.

Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in every national undertaking, we pledge and prophesy that the Centennial Celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth, and intelligence can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,
President.

LEWIS WALN SMITH,
Temporary Secretary.

———, *November* 12, 1872.

To the Editor of ———

DEAR SIR: By direction of the United States Centennial Commission, I have the honor to inclose you a copy of a short address to the people of the United States, prepared by a committee for general publication. I would earnestly request that you make place for it in your columns. It is exceedingly important that the people of our State be made familiar with the objects of the commission, and I know of no better way than through your journal.

I inclose you a more extended address, giving a history of the commission, and would ask that at your convenience you make the enterprise the subject of favorable editorial comment.

Very respectfully, yours,

———,
United States Commissioner for ———.

The committee deem it essential that the address be sent to all the papers simultaneously, as no journal will publish what has already appeared elsewhere. They have therefore requested the temporary secretary to so arrange that commissioners will all receive the addresses and forward them to the papers on the same day.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. S. ADAMS, Florida,
J. FLETCHER WILLIAMS, Minnesota,
LEWIS WALN SMITH, Georgia,
Committee.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

The executive committee reported as follows:

At the session of the commission in May last, a special committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States, to be published and distributed by the executive committee. This address having been duly prepared by the special committee, was published and transmitted to the newspapers throughout the United States, and has been to a very great extent reprinted in the columns of the press of the country, and doubtless will be reported to the commission during the present session by that committee.

The committee is especially gratified to report that their efforts to give publicity to the objects and purposes of the commission, and to advertise as widely as possible the opening of books of subscription to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, have been generally aided by the press of the United States. The brief address furnished to the newspapers has been very generally published, and in the principal cities the great dailies have editorially called attention to the matter, and in admirably written articles have urged the people to a hearty co-operation with the United States Commission. In accordance with the direction of the committee the books of subscription for stock of the Centennial Board of Finance were opened in the several States and Territories on the day named by the committee, and, as far as heard from, the success has been most gratifying.

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, moved that the longer of the two addresses prepared and submitted by the special committee on address be referred to the executive committee for revision and publication as an address from this commission; which was agreed to.

SECTION 6.

CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE—ORGANIZATION OF.

MAY 23, 1872.

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, from the executive committee, submitted the following report, to wit:

Your executive committee beg leave to make report of their action since the adjournment of the commission.

Agreeably to appointment, the committee assembled in Philadelphia on the twenty-fifth day of March, and remained in session for a week, during which time they were aided in their deliberations by the counsel of several members of the commission, not members of the committee, and of many of the foremost citizens of the city, whose advice was

sought and secured. During the session of the committee its members were entertained with that delicate and generous hospitality which so distinguishes the people of Philadelphia and their city government.

The multiplicity of subjects brought to the notice of your committee suggests the magnitude and importance of the work delegated to the commission, and the necessity of manifesting to the people of the United States that they have not only the intelligence to appreciate the requirements of their office, but have also the patriotism, the ability and the will to popularize the undertaking, and marshal the vast and varied forces which must be invoked to make fitting display of the life and progress of the nation in its centennial celebration and exhibition of arts and industries.

A glance at the *personnel* of the commissioners to which other nations have given the management of enterprises like that which we have in charge will evince the importance of the work, and the onreous and honorable nature of the functions connected therewith.

The royal commission appointed to represent the government in the management of the world's fair held in London in 1851 was headed by Prince Albert, the consort of the Queen, and the most distinguished men of the realm were named as his associates.

The imperial decree originating the Paris exposition of 1867 made the Prince Imperial, president of the commission which controlled it, and the principal officers of the Empire his fellow members.

Austria, which proposes to hold an international exhibition at Vienna in 1873, has placed it under the patronage of His Imperial Highness, the Archduke Charles Louis. The Archduke Regnier is president. The vice-presidents are the first grand steward of the court, the chancellor of the Empire, and the high officers of the state; and among the members of the commission are the chief court dignitaries, the ministers of war, justice, public instruction, finance, and national defense, the president of councils and of the House of Parliament, the presidents and directors of the academies, public institutions and societies of arts, and a long list of eminent scholars, manufacturers, and business men who have been national commissioners to former expositions, or are noted for their success in the public service, or in the management of large industrial or business enterprises.

In addition to the power and patronage belonging to the first nobles of the Empire, the Paris commission, which made the exposition an unexampled success, was able to employ all the resources of the imperial government; and the proposed Austrian exhibition will be conducted under similar advantages; which are in immense contrast to the constitution and powers of the United States Centennial Commission. No titled officials or high dignitaries of the Government are found among its members. It is composed of plain American citizens. The national authority has loaned it no executive machinery, provided no fund, and committed itself to nothing; and while the commission will expect to establish a claim in due time for Government aid, it must rely upon the people for the money needed to carry on the enterprise, and for that general support and co-operation which can alone give to the centennial celebration a character of nationality, and secure its success. As untitled representatives of a free people, serving without pay or expectation of profit, the commissioners should feel that their office is not less honorable and important than that of the imperial commission above referred to, and their management may and should be even more successful. Intelligent European visitors to the world's fair at London, 1851, were surprised to find an enterprise of such magnitude carried

forward by a private association—the government being merely an interested observer, and were more surprised at its financial results.

In this country the people are more habituated than those of other nations to the conduct of public affairs by purely volunteer associations, which supplement, or even supersede, the usual functions of government. In this way the vast armies of the late war were mainly enlisted and recruited, and an efficient sanitary service equal to the needs of the immense military force was organized and maintained. We have now to show to the world that the popular and republican method is as capable of conducting great civil as great military affairs—that it can organize and control the tournaments of peace as effectually as the combats of war. The commission can appeal to the same popular impulses which demonstrated the military strength of republican government with the more effect, that the patriotic efforts of the nation will now be directed to a common purpose by a united people.

In the common memories of the centennial celebration, and the common pride in its exposition of national greatness and progress, the smouldering passions of the late civil strife will be quite extinguished, or will be transformed into patriotic fires burning upon the altars of our common country.

In these preliminary remarks your executive committee would indicate the spirit which they have sought to cultivate, and in which they desire to enter upon the ever-widening sphere of duty which must demand from them, and every member of the commission, many sacrifices and much labor. The deliberations of your committee have been mainly directed to questions of providing funds adequate to the erection of buildings suited to the needs of the exhibition, and the expenses of its preparation and management. After full discussion it was decided that the commission, as such, should not now ask for national or State appropriations for the purpose, and should not have any financial trust in connection with this department of the exhibition.

To give the people of the whole country equal opportunity to contribute funds for centennial purposes, place the enterprise upon a fair business footing, and to enable those who furnish the means to have a voice in the management, with a share of the risks and profits, it was concluded to apply to Congress for the charter of a corporation to be called the "Centennial Board of Finance," which should have power, under the direction of the Centennial Commission, to raise ten millions of dollars upon the sale of stock, and upon which corporation should be devolved all the duties and powers necessary to conduct the work to a successful issue. In accordance with this determination, the form of an act was prepared and submitted to Congress, and such measures taken as were deemed best to secure early and favorable action thereon.

A copy of this bill, together with a circular letter, prepared by this committee, and addressed to the members of this commission, were sent to each member. Copies of the same are submitted herewith.

It was at first proposed that the national commissioners should be named as corporators, but this idea was abandoned after mature reflection, as it would have been a virtual abdication on the part of the commissioners of their functions as representatives of the United States for membership in a corporation, in the management of which they could have influence only in proportion to the amount of their stock. This would have been a detriment to the country, and also to the proposed celebration and exhibition, which would have lost the prestige conferred upon it by the national indorsement and control through the United States commissioners.

Instead of making the commissioners corporators, each member of the commission was asked to name prominent business men of his State or Territory, of marked purity and intelligence, which names, or so far as they were furnished in time, were inserted in the bill; but Congress substituted other names for corporators when the bill came before it.

The details of this act of incorporation have been carefully considered, with the purpose of giving the people of all the States and Territories equal opportunity to become owners of the stock, and share in the management, while such authority is reserved to the commission as to impress the enterprise with the stamp of Government supervision and sanction, and accredit it as national to our own people and other countries.

In asking for legislation to incorporate and secure the services of earnest and capable men, whose interests as well as patriotism will be enlisted in the performance of the work, the commissioners are not abdicating their functions or shrinking from any duty. They are honorary directors with real power; they are custodians of national faith and guarantors of honest and efficient management. The duties of nominating the directors of the Board of Finance, the approval of plans of grounds and buildings for the exhibition, regulations affecting visitors, exhibitors, or the public, the preparation or approval of the classification of objects and articles to be exhibited, the apportionment of space, the award of prizes, and the preparation and conduct of memorial services appropriate to the celebration of the centennial of national independence, and the final duty of supervising the settlement and distribution of the affairs and assets of the corporation, and making report of the result of the enterprise, will give full and responsible employment to every member of the commission, and to every agency which can be made to render aid in the performance of the work. Each commissioner may also find profitable employment in organizing the industrial forces of his own State or Territory into active co-operation for the purpose of securing a fair representation for each industry. The active aid of the representative officers and legislators of the several States and Territories, of the various agricultural and trade associations, the press, and the clergy, can be secured by the personal efforts of the commissioners, who, as representatives of their States as well as of the nation, have special duties devolving upon them, and a certain sphere of action in which their personal influence will be most powerful, and in which they will find ample employment.

Your committee are of the opinion that under its national charter the Centennial Board of Finance will readily procure all the funds needed to conduct the exhibition, and that the general distribution of stock, and the plan of making those who furnish the money interested in the financial result, will popularize the work and insure success.

Perhaps it is well not to hold out to those who subscribe to the stock the hope of great gain, yet it is certain that the investment will not result in loss to them.

The commissioners of the world's fair, held in London in 1851, had, after paying all expenses, a surplus of a million of dollars. The London exhibition of 1862 was held at an unfortunate time, as the war in the United States deprived it of much expected patronage, and yet no loss was incurred by the management.

Taking into account the peculiar circumstances under which the centennial exhibition will be held, and the popular interest attached to memorial ceremonies of which it will be a part, there seems to be ample

assurance against loss, and there should be no desire to make any considerable or speculative profit.

The organization of the Board of Finance, with ample funds and permanent officers and agencies for carrying out the provisions of the law authorizing the exhibition, will relieve the commissioners from financial embarrassment and responsibility.

A governmental appropriation to cover the actual expenses of the national commission should, however, be made, and it may be well, at proper time, to ask Congress to make such appropriation. Their duties will draw heavily upon their time, and they should not, even if able, be made to pay expenses also; nor should they, as national officers, be dependent on the hospitality of the city of Philadelphia. Their efficiency and independence will be greatly increased by such reasonable appropriation as should be cheerfully made by Congress, in view of the precedent created in paying the expenses of the United States commissioners to the Paris exposition of 1867, and other current expenses connected therewith.

Respectfully submitted.

D. J. MORRELL,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

Which having been read,

Mr. Coldwell, of Tennessee, moved that the report be accepted and printed in the journal; which was agreed to.

MAY 28, 1872.

Mr. Goshorn, of Ohio, offered the following, to wit:

Whereas there is pending in the Congress of the United States an act relative to the centennial international exhibition, to be held in the city of Philadelphia in 1876, which act provides for the organization of a body corporate, to be known by the name of the "Centennial Board of Finance;" and whereas said act prescribes that certain things shall be done by the United States Centennial Commission preliminary to the organization of said finance board; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That upon said act becoming a law, the executive committee is hereby instructed and empowered to prescribe the rules and take all necessary steps for the organization of said Centennial Board of Finance, in accordance with the provisions of said act.

Which was read and adopted.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the executive committee, submitted a report, with a statement of the work of the committee since the last session, and of the progress made in organizing the Centennial Board of Finance, pursuant to the act of Congress of June 1, 1872. (Appendix No. 1.)

Which having been read,

Mr. Creigh, of California, moved that the report of the executive committee be accepted; which was agreed to.

Report of the Executive Committee of the United States Centennial Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 4, 1872.

To the United States Centennial Commission:

GENTLEMEN: Upon the adjournment of the commission in May last, the executive committee, in addition to its ordinary duties, found itself

charged, by resolution of the commission, with the important and responsible labor of organizing the Centennial Board of Finance.

Your committee held sessions in Philadelphia May 29, in New York June 11 and 12, and again in Philadelphia August 27, 28, and 29.

The subject of preparing and adopting the rules for the organization of the Centennial Board of Finance demanded the greatest care and consideration.

After a thorough discussion of the matter, the committee, on August 27, finally adopted the rules, (Form No. 5,) a copy of which is appended to this report, with a tabular statement showing the population of each of the States and Territories, and the amount of the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance to which they are severally entitled to subscribe. This table of quotas is prepared pursuant to the act of Congress which divides the stock ratably among the several States and Territories in proportion to the population of each.

The duty of publishing and distributing the rules for the organization of the Board of Finance, together with the preparation and distribution of the necessary books and blanks, was, by resolution of the committee, imposed upon the executive commissioner and the chairman. The time fixed by the committee for opening books to receive subscriptions of stock was Thursday, November 21, 1872.

Under this authority the executive commissioner, with the approval of the chairman of the executive committee, printed and distributed in all the States and Territories the rules for the organization of the Centennial Board of Finance, with the table of quotas attached.

Circular letters (Form No. 4) were immediately sent to each corporator of the Centennial Board of Finance, calling attention to the act of Congress, and informing him of his appointment as one of the corporators under that act, and requesting him to put himself in communication with the office of the commission, and to make such suggestions as he might think proper to promote the success of the celebration. A circular letter, (Form No. 6,) dated October 1, was also sent to each commissioner and alternate commissioner, informing them that the twenty-first day of November had been fixed as the day for the opening of the books in all the States and Territories, with the suggestion that the meeting of the commissioners and corporators provided for by rule 4 should be held not later than November 10.

A circular letter (Form No. 7) was sent to each corporator of the Centennial Board of Finance, informing him of the time and place of the meeting of the commissioners and corporators for each State and Territory for the purpose of appointing agents for the sale of the stock in the States and Territories respectively.

Blanks have also been prepared for general distribution, to enable persons at a distance to subscribe for stock by mail.

[Form No. 4.]

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

Office of the United States Centennial Commission,
Philadelphia, *August*, 1872.

Sir: The following is a copy of a portion of the preamble of an act of Congress relative to the centennial international exhibition, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876, approved June 1, 1872:

"Whereas Congress did provide by an act entitled 'An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufac-

tures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six,' approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for the appointment of commissioners to promote and control the exhibition of the national resources and their development, and the nation's progress in arts which benefit mankind, and to suggest and direct appropriate ceremonies by which the people of the United States may commemorate that memorable and decisive event, the Declaration of American Independence by the Congress of the United Colonies, assembled in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of July, anno Domini seventeen hundred and seventy-six; and whereas such provisions should be made for procuring the funds requisite for the purposes aforesaid as will enable all the people of the United States, who have shared the common blessings resulting from national independence, to aid in the preparation and conduct of said international exhibition and memorial celebration, under the direction of the commissioners of the United States: Therefore,

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there is hereby created a body corporate, to be known by the name of the Centennial Board of Finance, and by that name to have an incorporate existence until the object for which it is formed shall have been accomplished; and it shall be competent to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity in the United States; and may make and have a corporate seal, and may purchase, take, have, and hold, and may grant, sell, and at pleasure dispose of all such real and personal estate as may be required in carrying into effect the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, by holding an international exhibition of arts and manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and all acts supplementary thereto; and said Centennial Board of Finance shall consist of the following-named persons, their associates and successors, from the States and Territories as herein set forth."

You are named in this act as one of the corporators for your State.

Please inform the commission of your post-office address, in order that a copy of the act may be forwarded to you, with other information concerning the progress of preparations for celebrating the centennial anniversary.

The commission will be happy to hear from you, and to receive such suggestions relating to the celebration as you may be disposed to offer.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. PHIPPS BLAKE,
Executive Commissioner.

[Form No. 5.]

1776—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA—1876.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

Rules providing for the organization of the Centennial Board of Finance.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, by the third section of an act of Congress entitled "An act relative to the centennial international exhibition, to be held in the

city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1876," approved June 1, 1872, it is provided that books of subscription shall be opened by the United States Centennial Commission under such rules as it may prescribe, and an opportunity shall be given during a period of one hundred days, to the citizens of each State and Territory, to subscribe for stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, incorporated by said act, and authorized to issue stock to an amount not exceeding ten millions of dollars, in shares of ten dollars each, and to be offered to the several States and Territories in the ratio of their population:

Now, therefore, the United States Centennial Commission, in pursuance of the authority contained in said act, do adopt and establish the following rules for the opening of books of subscription to the stock of the said Centennial Board of Finance, to enable absent stockholders to vote by proxy, and to provide for the organization of said corporation.

RULE 1. Books of subscription for stock of the Centennial Board of Finance will be provided by the commission, containing blank subscription certificates, forms of subscription, and marginal record, as follows:

CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

Subscription certificate. No. ——.

Place ——. Date ——.

——share. Par value, $10.

Payments on this stock are to be made as follows: Twenty per cent. on subscription; twenty per cent on or before the first Monday of May, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday in July, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of September, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of November, 1873. Unless each instalment be paid when due, it is hereby agreed that the said stock and all payments thereon shall, at the option of said corporation, be forfeited without notice or proceedings, either at law or in equity, for that purpose.

I have this day received from —— ——, agent, the above-mentioned subscription certificate for —— share— of stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, and have paid —— dollars thereon.

—— ——.

(Name of subscriber.)

(Post-office address.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CERTIFICATE OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR STOCK OF THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

Capital stock $10,000,000. *Shares* $10 *each.*

Subscription certificates No. ——, State of ——.

This certifies that —— —— has subscribed for and paid —— dollars upon ——share— of the capital stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, incorporated by an act of Congress approved June 1, 1872.

The holder of this subscription certificate is entitled to one vote upon each share it represents, and to receive a certificate of stock from the Centennial Board of Finance upon the surrender of this certificate to the said corporation, and the payment of the balance due upon the subscription.

Payments on this stock are to be made as follows: Twenty per cent. on subscription; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of May, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of July, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of September, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of November, 1873. Unless each installment be paid when due, it is hereby agreed that the said stock and all payments thereon shall, at the option of said corporation, be forfeited without notice or proceedings, either at law or in equity, for that purpose.

Dated at —— this —— day of —— 1872.

Name of agent, —— ——.

RULE 2. Subscription certificates prepared under the foregoing rule shall be sent to the agent in each State and Territory in the ratio of population, as hereinafter provided.

RULE 3. Each subscription certificate, and the marginal blank to which it is attached, shall be numbered in consecutive order. The numbering for each State and Territory shall be contained within certain limits, the lowest and the highest number being fixed for each, as, for example, Wyoming, 1 to 236; Arizona, 237 to 500, and so on, as may be proper when the books are issued; the object being to prevent any repetition of numbers, and, at the same time, to permit the independent issue of numbered scrip at different places.

RULE 4. The agents of the commission for securing subscriptions to the stock in each State or Territory shall be appointed in the following manner:

The centennial commissioner and the alternate commissioner from each State or Territory, or either of them, in the absence of the other, toge-

ther with such corporators for such State or Territory as may attend a meeting to be called by the commissioner or alternate, for the purpose, shall designate one or more national or other banks, or one or more bankers, in good standing, to receive subscriptions and the amounts paid thereon, and to issue said subscription certificates. The money so received shall be held by such banks or bankers, subject to the order of the Centennial Board of Finance, when organized; and, until such organization, to the order of the commissioner or alternate commissioner, and at least two of the said corporators for the State or Territory in which the fund is deposited.

RULE 5. The executive committee of the commission will inform the commissioner and alternate commissioner of each State and Territory of the day on or before which the books are to be opened. The call for a meeting of the corporators shall be issued in season to secure a meeting and the designation of a bank or bankers, at which the subscriptions shall be received before the time arrives for opening the books. The commission will furnish blanks to be used in calling meeting, as aforesaid, in each State and Territory.

RULE 6. The one hundred days provided for by law shall date in each State and Territory from the time of opening the books of subscription in such State or Territory. After the expiration of the period of one hundred days, the agents shall close and forward their respective books of subscription to the office of the commission in Philadelphia, retaining a duplicate registry of the subscriptions in their possession; blanks for which registry will be furnished by the commission.

RULE 7. Certificates of subscription shall not be issued until at least two dollars per share have been paid thereon, and when issued shall be properly filled out, dated, and signed by the agent for the State or Territory appointed in accordance with Rule 4. The marginal blank shall bear a number corresponding to that upon the subscription certificate, and having been duly filled out, shall be signed by the person to whom the certificate is delivered.

RULE 8. Applications for stock may be made in person to the agent, or by mail. Upon the receipt of any such application by mail, accompanied by the required payment, the authorized agent shall transmit to the applicant a subscription certificate as provided by Rule 1, and shall fill up a marginal blank accordingly, and the application shall be correspondingly numbered and placed on file.

For the purpose of facilitating subscriptions for the stock, blank forms of application will be printed for distribution.

RULE 9. The following form of proxy may be used, and shall be distributed by the agents for the convenience of subscribers:

FORM OF PROXY FOR VOTING FOR THE FIRST BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

(*Incorporated by act of Congress approved June* 1, 1872.)

———, 187—.

I do hereby authorize and empower ——— ———, for me and in my name, to vote upon ——— shares of stock in said corporation held by be, and represented by subscription certificate No. ——, at the meeting of the corporators and subscribers for said stock, called by the United States Centennial Commission, and to be held at Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of electing the first board of directors of said corporation.

[*Name of subscriber.*] [*Address.*]

RULE 10. A copy of these rules will be furnished to each of the agents appointed in accordance with Rule 4.

[FORM No. 5—Continued.]

Table showing the population of each of the States and Territories and the amount of stock of the Centennial Board of Finance to which they are severally entitled to subscribe within the period of one hundred days from the twenty-first day of November, 1872, inclusive, to the first day of March, 1873.

No.	State or Territory.	Population.	Quota in shares.	Quota in dollars.
1	New York	4,382,759	113,666	$1,136,660
2	Pennsylvania	3,521,951	91,341	913,410
3	Ohio	2,665,260	69,123	691,230
4	Illinois	2,539,891	65,871	658,710
5	Missouri	1,721,295	44,641	446,410
6	Indiana	1,680,637	43,587	435,870
7	Massachusetts	1,457,351	37,796	377,960
8	Kentucky	1,321,011	34,260	342,600
9	Tennessee	1,258,520	32,639	326,390
10	Virginia	1,225,163	31,774	317,740
11	Iowa	1,194,020	30,967	309,670
12	Georgia	1,184,109	30,710	307,100
13	Michigan	1,184,059	30,708	307,080
14	North Carolina	1,071,361	27,785	277,850
15	Wisconsin	1,054,670	27,353	273,530
16	Alabama	996,992	25,854	258,540
17	New Jersey	906,096	23,499	234,990
18	Mississippi	827,922	21,472	214,720
19	Texas	818,579	21,230	212,300
20	Maryland	780,894	20,252	202,520
21	Louisiana	726,915	18,852	188,520
22	South Carolina	705,606	18,300	183,000
23	Maine	626,915	16,258	162,580
24	California	560,247	14,530	145,300
25	Connecticut	537,454	13,939	139,390
26	Arkansas	484,471	12,565	125,650
27	West Virginia	442,014	11,464	114,640
28	Minnesota	439,706	11,404	114,040
29	Kansas	364,399	9,450	94,500
30	Vermont	330,551	8,573	85,730
31	New Hampshire	318,300	8,255	82,550
32	Rhode Island	217,353	5,637	56,370
33	Florida	187,748	4,869	48,690
34	District of Columbia	131,700	3,417	34,170
35	Delaware	125,015	3,242	32,420
36	Nebraska	122,993	3,190	31,900
37	New Mexico	91,874	2,383	23,830
38	Oregon	90,923	2,359	23,590
39	Utah	86,786	2,251	22,510
40	Nevada	42,491	1,102	11,020
41	Colorado	39,864	1,034	10,340
42	Washington	23,955	621	6,210
43	Montana	20,595	534	5,340
44	Idaho	14,999	389	3,890
45	Dakota	14,181	368	3,680
46	Arizona	9,658	250	2,500
47	Wyoming	9,118	236	2,360
		38,558,371	1,000,000	10,000,000

[FORM No. 6.]

1776—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA—1876.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
Philadelphia, September, 1872.

To the United States Centennial Commissioner:

SIR: I am directed by the executive committee of the commission to inform you that the twenty-first day of November next (Thursday) has been designated as the time for opening the books of subscription to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The rules governing the subscription, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, have been adopted. By referring to Rule 4 you will see that it is made the duty, in each State and Territory, of the commissioner and alternate commissioner, or either of them in the absence of the other, to call a meeting for the

purpose of designating one or more national or other banks, or one or more bankers, as agents for securing subscriptions. This important duty, imposed upon you by the commission, will no doubt receive your prompt attention. The executive committee suggest that the meeting should be held not later than November 11, next. The time is left to your discretion, but you will perceive it is necessary that the commission should be informed of the name and address of the agents selected in season to permit of the subscription books being forwarded to them before the time arrives for opening the books.

No definite and decisive instructions in regard to the compensation of agents can be given at this time. One or two bankers who have been consulted, have expressed their willingness to act without the usual commission. Agents are not expected, in this case, to bear the expense of advertising or printing. In addition to the patriotic motives, they will have the advantages resulting from their designation as the accredited agents of the commission, and of the deposit of the money received from subscribers until it is drawn by the Centennial Board of Finance.

According to the provision contained in Rule 5, blank notices to the corporators have been printed. A sufficient number, placed in unsealed envelopes and addressed, will be forwarded to each commissioner, or, in his absence, to the alternate commissioner.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. PHIPPS BLAKE,
Executive Commissioner.

[FORM NO. 7.]

1776—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA—1876.

To ——— ———, *Corporator of the Centennial Board of Finance:*

SIR: The United States Centennial Commission has named the twenty-first day of November, 1872, as the time for opening the books of subscription to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, and has instructed me to call a meeting of the corporators for this State before that time, for the purpose of consulting together and of designating the proper place or places at which the subscriptions shall be received. This is in accordance with the rules adopted by the commission pursuant to section 3 of the act of incorporation, a copy of which has already been forwarded to you from the office of the commissioner. This meeting will be held at ———, on the —— day of ——— next, and you are respectfully requested to be present. The importance of the duty thus imposed upon the corporators and the commissioners of this State, will, I hope, secure your attendance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

——— ———,
United States Centennial Commissioner for the State of ———.

The following is a copy of Rule 4:

RULE 4. The agents of the commission for securing subscriptions to the stock in each State or Territory shall be appointed in the following manner:

The centennial commissioner and the alternate commissioner from each State and Territory, or either of them in the absence of the other, together with such corporators for such State and Territory as may

attend a meeting to be called by the commissioner or alternate for the purpose, shall designate one or more national or other banks, or one or more bankers in good standing, to receive subscriptions and the amounts paid thereon, and to issue said subscription certificates. The money so received shall be held by such banks or bankers, subject to the order of the Centennial Board of Finance when organized, and, until such organization, to the order of the commissioner, or alternate commissioner, and at least two of the said corporators for the State or Territory in which the fund is deposited.

[FORM No. 8.]

1776—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA—1876.

Subscription to stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, incorporated by an act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, and authorized to issue stock to an amount not exceeding ten millions of dollars, in shares of ten dollars each.

To ——— ———,

Agent for receiving subscriptions to stock at ———:

SIR: I hereby subscribe for and agree to take —— shares of the capital stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, subject to the rules of subscription and payment adopted by the United States Centennial Commission, which are hereby agreed to and made a part of this contract.

Respectfully, yours,

——— ———.

Extracts from the rules above referred to.

RULE 8. Applications for stock may be made in person to the agent or by mail. Upon the receipt of any such application by mail, accompanied by the required payment, the authorized agent shall transmit to the applicant a subscription certificate, as provided by Rule 1, and shall fill up the marginal blank accordingly; and the application shall be correspondingly numbered and placed on file. For the purpose of facilitating subscriptions for the stock, blank forms of application (as above) will be printed for distribution.

RULE 1. * * * Payments on this stock are to be made as follows: Twenty per cent. on subscription; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of May, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of July, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of September, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of November, 1873. Unless each installment be paid when due, it is hereby agreed that the said stock, and all payments thereon, shall, at the option of said corporation, be forfeited, without notice or proceedings either at law or in equity for that purpose.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

The executive commissioner reported:

The work of preparation of the necessary rules, circular letters, and blanks relating to the organization of the Board of Finance required much time and attention, and is not yet ended. The blank subscription certificate books for each of the States and Territories were completed at the time required, but the unexpectedly large number of

agents appointed in many of the States made it necessary, not only to order an additional supply of books, but to have new editions of several of the blank forms, circular letters, the rules, &c. It became necessary, also, to obtain a reprint of the acts of Congress and the list of the members of the commission. These details are here mentioned chiefly to explain what may appear to be an unusual and unexpected outlay for printing.

Copies of the journal and of other printed matter issued by the commission were sent during the summer to all of the corporators of the Board of Finance whose post-office address could be obtained.

RESPONSES FROM THE CORPORATORS.

The circular letter, which, as you have been already informed by the report of the executive committee, was addressed to the corporators of the Board of Finance, invited suggestions and replies. The responses were general, and between three and four hundred letters from the corporators are on file in the office. The general tone and spirit of these letters are most gratifying and encouraging. From all parts of the United States assurances of hearty sympathy and of co-operation have thus been obtained. In numerous cases these letters show a most patriotic and commendable appreciation of the importance of the celebration, and particularly of the international exhibition, as the most appropriate method of signalizing the close of the first century of our national growth.

A few extracts from these letters, which I have caused to be made, will amply repay perusal by those who desire to know something of the popular feeling in various parts of the country; and I suggest the propriety of publishing some of these extracts in the form of a circular, or in connection with the report of the commission to Congress.

SUPPLEMENTAL RULES.

It is known to the commission that, after the adoption of the rules, the time for opening the books of subscription was fixed for the 21st day of November. It was expected that the appointment of agents, by meetings of the corporators in the various States, would be made in season to permit of the office being notified of the names of such appointees, and of their receiving from the office the books of subscription before the 21st day of November. This expectation, however, was not realized. As the appointed day approached, it became evident that in many instances these meetings of the corporators would not be held in season, and it was very doubtful whether meetings would be held or agents designated in some of the States at any time. In view of these facts, and for other reasons, it was deemed expedient to secure an arrangement by which persons in any part of the United States, or Americans traveling abroad, might have the opportunity of subscribing, irrespective of the agencies appointed in each State. After a conference with some well-known bankers, and upon receiving the assent of the chairman and members of the executive committee, I took the responsibility, on behalf of the commission, of appointing Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. and Messrs. Drexel & Co. the general agents of the commission, for inviting and receiving subscriptions. These firms generously offered to assume the labors and responsibilities of general agents without any commission or compensation, and they have signified their desire to promote in every way the success of this great financial feature of the undertaking.

The commission is probably also aware that the books of subscription are prepared with reference to their distribution among the various States. The certificates bear the name of the State for which each is intended, and a certain set of numbers is assigned to each of the States and Territories. Consequently, subscribers to stock in any part of the United States may be supplied with certificates appropriate to their locality.

The announcement of the appointment of these banking firms as general agents was made by telegraph all over the United States, upon the day prior to the day assigned for opening the books, but it was necessary that an announcement of this should appear upon the printed rules which had been adopted. This was done in the form of a supplemental rule, accompanied by a preamble, setting forth the reasons for such action; and at the same time the opportunity was improved of adding one or two explanatory rules, intended to facilitate subscriptions. A copy of these supplemental rules is herewith submitted.

SUPPLEMENTAL RULES.

(*Adopted November* 15, 1872.)

Whereas the 21st day of November next has been designated by the United States Centennial Commission as the day upon which the books of subscription to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance shall be opened; and whereas notice thereof has been duly communicated to the commissioners and corporators in each of the States and Territories, in accordance with the rules; and whereas in some of the States and Territories it may be impossible for all the preliminary arrangements to be effected in season to fully carry out the intention of the said rules by the appointment of agents in each State and Territory; and whereas some of the subscription books may, from various causes, fail to reach their destination; and further, in order more fully and completely to carry out the intentions of the section of the act of Congress providing for the distribution of the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance among the citizens of the United States in the ratio of their population:

The following supplemental rules are hereby adopted and established, and such portions of the foregoing rules as are inconsistent with them are hereby rescinded:

RULE 11. Subscriptions will be received from the 21st day of November, 1872, until the 28th day of February, 1873, inclusive, being a period of one hundred days, and they may be made at any of the agencies designated to the commission in accordance with Rule 4, and also at any of the banking houses or agencies of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and of Messrs. Drexel & Co., who are hereby designated and requested to act as the general agents of the commission for securing subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance.

RULE 12. The general agents of the commission will be supplied at their central offices with subscription books for each of the States and Territories, and upon the reception of an application accompanied by the required payment, or the evidence of its having been made at either of their agencies, they shall issue and transmit a subscription certificate in due form to the subscriber. Subscription certificates so issued shall bear the name and numbering of the State or Territory from which the application is made.

RULE 13. Payment upon the stock may be made in full at the time

of subscription, or as follows: Twenty per cent. on subscription; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of May, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of July, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of September, 1873; twenty per cent. on or before the first Monday of November, 1873.

DECEMBER 5, 1872.

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the executive committee of this commission be, and they are hereby, authorized to nominate in behalf of the United States Centennial Commission to the stockholders of the Centennial Board of Finance, fifteen stockholders from the city of Philadelphia, and eighty-five stockholders from the several States and Territories, from whom the board of directors of the Centennial Board of Finance shall be chosen by the stockholders, when called together under the act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, and that the said executive committee shall also fix the time and place for the meeting of the stockholders of the Centennial Board of Finance, and call said meeting, pursuant to the provisions of said act of Congress.

Which was read and adopted.

SECTION 7.

SPECIAL CANVASSING AGENTS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

DECEMBER 7, 1872.

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That at the request of the corporators for the State of Alabama of the Centennial Board of Finance, the Hon. Robert M. Patton, of Florence, Alabama, be, and he is hereby, appointed a general agent to procure subscriptions to the capital stock of the Board of Finance, and to secure payment thereof, or the installments as called for, and that he retain his expenses out of any money he may receive and such commissions as he may be allowed by the executive committee, and that he report monthly to the Selma Savings Bank, at Selma, Alabama.

And the same having been read, moved that the resolution be referred to the executive committee. Which was agreed to.

DECEMBER 10, 1872.

Mr. Gantt, of Arkansas, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That in each State and Territory, in addition to the agents appointed to solicit subscriptions of stock for the furtherance of this enterprise, that the commissioner from each State and Territory may nominate canvassing agents to solicit subscriptions of stock, subject to the approval of the executive committee, and that such agents be paid only the expenses incident to travel in canvassing.

Which having been read, and the question being on the resolution,

Mr. Creigh, of California, moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "only the expenses incident to canvassing," and inserting in their place the words "five per cent. on the amount collected by such agent." Which was agreed to.

The question being on the resolution as amended,

Mr. Martin, of Kansas, moved that this commission do now adjourn. Which was not agreed to.

The question still being on the resolution as amended,

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until the executive committee, who have a matter of like import under consideration, have had an opportunity to report. Which was agreed to.

DECEMBER 11, 1872.

Mr. Gantt, of Arkansas, moved that the resolution introduced by himself yesterday afternoon, relative to authorizing the employment of canvassing agents for obtaining subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, be referred to the executive committee with power to act. Which was agreed to.

SECTION 8.

OFFERS TO CO-OPERATE IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876.

From the Marquis of Bute.

MAY 22, 1872.

The president of the commission submitted the following letter:

C. BARNARD'S INN, HOLBORN, LONDON, ENGLAND,
May 3, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Although the announcement of the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the independent existence of the United States of America, intended to take place in Philadelphia, in the year 1876, has not yet been made public in England, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress passed on the third day of March, 1871, I believe I may venture to address you upon the strength of the information regarding it given to me by Dr. Robert H. Lamborn, one of your number.

My object is two-fold. In the first place, as managing trustee of the property in England of the Marquis of Bute, owner of the Bute Docks, Cardiff, I desire to draw the attention of the members of the Centennial Commission to the advantages afforded by the port of Cardiff for the shipment of the various objects probably to be contributed by the inhabitants of a large portion of this kingdom for exhibition on the occasion in question.

Situated in the Bristol Channel, at the upper end of a small bay, which affords a safe roadstead in all weathers, the Bute docks are constructed for vessels of the largest class, whose cargoes are taken on board or discharged alongside of wharves which are fully supplied with railroads communicating with the whole country by means of the systems of the London and Northwestern, the Great Western, and the Midland Railroads. The systems traverse the entire area of the manufacturing industries of England, and without break of gauge are continued into Scotland, with whose railroads those English systems are in full working accord. And thus Cardiff is efficiently linked with every portion of this island whither railroads at present extend.

I dwell on this that I may make it plain that no port of Great Britain presents greater facilities than Cardiff for the convenient agglomeration of objects seeking shipment for America. Nor is there wanting in her docks the other necessary equipment for the most efficient conduct of those shipments. Besides the railroads laid down on the wharves, alongside of which the vessels for transport will be moored, there are

to be found convenient warehouses and sheds, supplied with the newest and best hydraulic machinery, by which speed and efficiency in shipments are equally attained.

The existence also of a line of first-class steamers, trading directly to America from Bute Docks, seems to complete the supply of every requisite for rendering perfect an arrangement for making Cardiff one, at least, of the principal centers to which may be directed the shipments to America on the occasion in question. The line of steamers to which I refer, though, for the present, making New York the only transatlantic port to which its trading is directed, proposes to make other ports in America points to trade to. Should, therefore, it appear desirable, in consequence of the quantity of articles to be delivered at Philadelphia, in 1876, for the International Exhibition then to be held, it will admit of easy arrangement that one of its fleet steamers should proceed to the port of Philadelphia, for the purpose of delivery and of avoidance of risk, which may thereby be more perfectly accomplished than if the articles had to be forwarded by rail after being discharged at New York.

Again, should the number of articles consigned for shipment from Bute Docks to Philadelphia at that time require special room beyond the accustomed accommodation to be found there, that want will be supplied at special points, where the railroads, bringing them from the manufactories, can discharge and store them with convenience and dispatch.

It is not improbable that the Marquis of Bute, the owner of the docks, may be inclined to look favorably on a relaxation of the dues payable on goods shipped from the wharves of the docks, and which are destined for exhibition at Philadelphia in 1867.

My second object in at present addressing this communication to the Centennial Commission is as follows:

It may be acceptable to the Centennial Commission that a complete assortment of metals and minerals, the products of the property of the Marquis of Bute, both in Wales and in the county of Durham, should be prepared for the purpose of exhibition.

From my position as managing trustee of his Lordship's property in both localities, I am able to say that I shall have pleasure in seeing that this is carried out. I think, also, that it may be judged to be useful, on behalf of the interests of commerce between the United States and the Bristol Channel, if there were furnished, with the same object, an exact model of the great docks and other works which the late and the present Marquis of Bute have erected on their property, and to which so large a section of country will ever owe its development, and its inhabitants their enrichment, to a considerable degree. This, and other models of machinery and appliances for the purposes of trade, in use at the Bute Docks, may form fit subjects of interest at an exhibition of manufactures, and of the products of the soil and mine, to the diffusing of all of which through the world those works eminently conduce.

I may further suggest that to the products of Lord Bute's mineral estates may, I think, usefully be added a far more extensive, and therefore, more valuable, collection of the ores, metals, minerals, and manufactures of the entire basin of South Water, including Monmouthshire, within which a very large number of works are to be found, bearing upon the commerce of the two countries, in reference to their manufactures of iron, steel, and tin, all of which are already the subjects of large annual shipments to America.

I believe I may safely state, for the information of the Centennial

Commission, that such a collection can certainly be made and be counted on, if thought likely to conduce to the perfecting of the objects of the International Exhibition at Philadelphia. Nor is it without significance to remark that the proximity of the Port of Cardiff to the section of country to which I have alluded will encourage the owners of those works to contribute their quota to the collection by reason of the facilities presented to them.

Finally, that for the present I may not longer occupy the time of the commission, I have to add only that the authorities at Bute Docks, if that point be found available, will feel great satisfaction, by every effort in their power, to supply, as above sketched, easy and convenient means of shipment, and also by finding office-room, in connection with agencies, which may thus be rendered necessary on the spot, in promoting the success, on this side of the Atlantic, of an undertaking which has so grand a scope and object; which is so sure also to enlist the sympathy of those nations of the old world who are now looking on the rapid growth of the American Republic without jealousy, or any other feeling than those which should exist between peoples who are on the same path of advancement, and whose existence and prosperity are therefore mutually intertwined.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your very obedient and humble servant,

JOHN BOYLE.

Which was read, and referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

MAY 25, 1872.

The committee on foreign affairs recommend that a reply to the letter of the managing trustee of the property of the Marquis of Bute be forwarded in accordance with the general regulations already adopted by the commission, with the thanks of the commission for this early offer to contribute to the Centennial Exhibition, and the desire that he proceed to make the proposed collection. Which was read, and adopted.

DECEMBER 10, 1872.

The committee on foreign affairs reported:

The committee further report that they have obeyed the instructions of the commission in their answer to the generous offer of the Marquis of Bute, and feel assured that the proposed collection will be a very valuable one, and the committee congratulate the commission on the progress thus made.

COLLECTION OF WOOD, TIMBER, ETC.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

The executive commissioner reported:

At the meeting of the executive committee, May 29, 1872, several communications of interest to the commission in the progress of our work were referred to me for reply. Among these was the proposition of Mr. Joseph Lea, of the city of Philadelphia, for forming an organization extending over the United States and several foreign countries, with a view of collecting specimens of useful, ornamental, and other woods, with samples of the fruit of some, &c.

This letter is appended.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 22, 1872.

To the honorable the United States Centennial Commission:

GENTLEMEN: I propose to form an organization extending over the United States and several foreign countries, with the view of collecting specimens of useful, ornamental, and other woods, with specimens of their fruit, &c.

This, I believe, can be made a most interesting and instructive collection, and in order that completeness may be secured, it is very desirable that the plans I propose may be perfected at an early day.

I therefore respectfully request that you make such official recognition of the plan suggested as will enable me to proceed with my organization. I desire specially to say that I propose to make this collection for the use and benefit of the commission, and at the expense of myself and those who may be associated with me.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH LEA.

In accordance with my instructions, I informed Mr. Lea that the commission were in hearty sympathy with the proposed work, and that they would give assistance to him from time to time as far as they might be able to do so.

Subsequently, I conferred with Mr. Lea in respect to the subject and addressed him a second communication, which, with his reply, are as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 27, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Referring to my communication of the 4th of June last, expressive of the hearty sympathy of the commission with the work you proposed to do, in collecting specimens of useful and ornamental woods, I now have the honor to request that you will favor me with a more elaborate outline of your proposed organization. I do this in order that at the coming meeting of the commission (in the ensuing week) I may present the subject to the members clearly, and in a manner best calculated to advance a project so useful in its results and in every way so desirable for our exhibition.

I may remind you that, in the comprehensive classification proposed for this exhibition, a very liberal space is allowed to the display of native and foreign woods, in all their various stages of preparation, from the log to the dressed and worked timber; in short, a full and complete collection of forest products is contemplated and provided for. Whatever is done in this department of the exhibition must, of course, be done in accordance with the general plan adopted, and it is essential that, before the commission takes any action which shall commit it to a system of operations, it shall be thoroughly understood that these operations will be in perfect harmony with the general scheme which will be elaborated by the commissioners, and under which all foreign commissions will be expected to act.

I may also remind you that abroad great attention is given by the governments to forestry and to the exhibition of forest products. The well-organized departments of forestry in Prussia, Austria, and France, as well as in other countries, are able to make very elaborate and interesting exhibitions; in fact, they have on hand immense collections which are used upon the occasion of every great exhibition. And I have no doubt that such collections could be obtained for display here.

At the Paris exhibition of 1867, the display of lumber and timber from Canada was truly remarkable.

Squared timbers forty and fifty feet in length, and from fifteen to twenty inches square, were displayed in the building. The exhibition made by Brazil was one of the most notable ever seen. Within a capacious room, specimens of forest trees of Brazil were placed on end, with the ends cut and polished in two or three different directions, so as to show the exact nature of the grain, while overhead interwoven branches of forest trees were made to resemble very closely the appearance of a tropical forest under a noonday sun. Not only the wood itself, but the characteristic appearance of the bark and foliage were shown, and the light was managed above in such a way as to add very much to the beauty of the exhibition.

I mention these examples in order that you may bear them in mind; and in any organization that you may propose, it is important that it should be capable of including such extensive exhibits as may be obtained from foreign governments.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

WM. P. BLAKE,
Executive Commissioner.

JOSEPH LEA, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 4, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th ultimo, requesting a more elaborate outline of my proposition for collecting specimens of the woods and timber of the United States and of the world, as a valuable and useful addition to the centennial exposition of 1876, has my best attention.

Under the auspices, supported by the influence, counsel, and assistance of your most honorable commission, I propose to form an association, to be chartered by Congress, with co-operative branches in all the States and Territories of the Union, which, by initiation fees and annual contributions, shall defray all the incidental expenses attending upon the safe-keeping and collection of specimens of wood and timber and fruits of the forests from all parts of the globe.

This collection would resemble closely that of the Kew Gardens, near London, embracing trees and timber in every condition, from crude to polished, showing conical and vertical sections, and presenting to the attention of American manufacturers many valuable specimens suggestive of application to the useful arts. I should aim and hope to exhibit the fossil and petrified trees of our western Territories, along with those remarkable submerged forests, imbedded since the last Noachic deluge in the flats near Morristown, New Jersey, and probably specimens of the timber used in the lacustrian villages of the ancient Swiss and Teutonic and Slavonic races. The collection should embrace, also, all the varieties of acorns, pine cones, and other seed-vessels to be found in the world. The attention of the association would also be directed to extend and demonstrate the best means of preserving timber for all the various purposes of buildings, ships, bridges, and railways; beyond this the preservation of our American forests, now fast melting away, and the necessary legislative measures for the protection and growth of the best timber, would demand our active interest.

On the 4th of July, 1876, we should hope to then open to the public the most magnificent exhibition of this special department that the world can see, or may ever again behold, and when the deputations of the branch societies arrive from every section of our country, with the concurrence of your honorable body, and also of the park commissioners, we propose to plant suitable trees at the hands of the members of

this society, from all the many States and domains of the American Union, hoping that, by the blessing of Almighty God, an hundred years thereafter the descendants of a happy and united people, beneath their branches, may again celebrate and perpetuate the birthday of American Independence.

My object in proposing this effort to the commission is merely to contribute, as far as in my power, to the success of the commission, the exposition, and the honor and attraction of my native city.

We should want fire-proof one story (mostly) buildings, constructed after careful examination of the best collections in Europe, all, of course, to be under the direction of the architects of the commission, and on plans approved by yourselves, the buildings and collection to belong to the society, and be forever permanently located in the park of Philadelphia, subject to the safe-keeping and management of the society, after your honorable commission shall have terminated its labors. We should wish to invoke the support of your honorable commission in obtaining the active influence and co-operation of all our diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, and of the officers of the Army and Navy, in bringing home all specimens which may be offered them for our collection.

To do this work it is necessary that some one feeling a deep interest and pride in the result should give it the time, attention, and money which it will demand of him, and while I feel some ambition to give to the exhibition a mark of my love of country, and of its forests, I cannot help feeling some solicitude lest I prove unequal to the task which I have proposed to myself as your deputy.

What shall be the authority, in your good judgment, to be bestowed upon me, I leave entirely to your conclusion, but ask that, subject always to your ratification and monthly reports to the executive commission, you shall give me the most enlarged and liberal powers.

Most respectfully, yours,

JOS. LEA.

WM. P. BLAKE,
Executive Commissioner, U. S. C. C.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

The executive commissioner reported:

ON FISH AND FISHERIES.

A communication from Professor S. F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, to Mr. George W. Childs, of this city, by whom it was handed to the executive committee, was also referred to me at the June meeting of the executive committee.

Inasmuch as this communication, and others in my possession to which it has given rise, discuss, at considerable length, and in a very interesting and instructive manner, the subject of a general exhibition of the fisheries of the world, I append the same entire, and hope that such action will be taken in due season as will secure to our international exhibition a feature so desirable, and also the co-operation of a gentleman whose great reputation as a naturalist, and extended knowledge of the fishery interest of the United States, eminently qualifies him for the task of making this department of the exhibition an entire success.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 27, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. CHILDS: I suggested to Professor Blake, on a recent visit, that it would be a matter of great interest in the centennial exposition, at Philadelphia, to include a first-class exhibition of the products of the sea, in the form of prepared specimens in alcohol, or skins of all our food fishes of North America, and all other parts of the world, showing what parts are most esteemed for food or for other purposes; also, models of fishing apparatus in the way of hooks and lines, nets, traps, weirs, &c., models of boats, of smoke-houses, and other arrangements for preserving and curing fish, together with specimens of prepared fish and fish products in all their varieties. This, he seemed to think, would be a most admirable feature of the exposition, and one never attempted in the United States.

I shall be very glad to do all I can to make such an exhibition a success, by furnishing as much of the material as can be supplied in connection with my researches as United States commissioner.

I write now more particularly to say that there is to be a very extensive fishery exposition at Copenhagen during the present summer, at which there will doubtless be an admirable show of all the objects referred to, as far as relates to the Old World. These could probably be obtained in whole, or in part, after the close of the exposition, at a moderate outlay, and I would warmly suggest to the committee, whenever they have any money for the purpose, the propriety of appropriating a reasonable amount for the purpose in question.

I have scientific friends and correspondents in Copenhagen and Christiana, who will do all they can to obtain these objects for us at a moderate cost, and I have actually written them asking their opinion as to the probable expenses; I had supposed that from three to five thousand dollars, or perhaps considerably less, might answer the purpose.

Knowing that you have a great interest in the success of this exposition, and that you are well acquainted with all the parties who have this in charge, I write to you on this subject, and shall be glad to learn the probability as to action.

I shall endeavor to obtain a part of the collection myself, but I have not the capital necessary to secure it all. If it could be brought over during the coming autumn, it might be stored at the Smithsonian until ready, and it would serve as a basis upon which to get up the American part of the series, which would then be made very complete. I could send to Alaska, to Lower California, Panama, the West Indies, Mexico, Newfoundland, and elsewhere for illustrations, and could probably aid in procuring a very effective display.

Very truly, yours,

SPENCER F. BAIRD.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, Esq.,
Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION, FISH AND FISHERIES,
Washington, November 21, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th, asking what progress has been made in connection with the proposed exhibition of fishery products at the Philadelphia Centennial, and in reply I beg leave to say that, several months ago, I requested some correspondents in Copenhagen to see what they could do in the way of procuring such of the various models and apparatus exhibited there as could be easily

transported and preserved, these to include especially models of boats, fixed nets, traps, and pounds, specimens of certain nets, and illustrations of the method of curing the fish, as well as samples of the fish themselves, as preserved. I am informed that my wishes have been met by the acquisition of a large portion of the articles, which will be forwarded to me soon. The expense is not stated, but probably is not more than four or five hundred dollars.

During my visit to the Bay of Fundy, this summer, I arranged to have models, to a scale, of all the boats, smoke-houses, &c., used in the fisheries of that region. Some of these have already been delivered to me, and others are expected at no distant day.

It is my desire, if health and opportunity permit, to bring together as complete a series of illustrations of the present modern machinery for capturing and preserving fish as practicable from all parts of the world, that a comparison may be made of the relative condition of these objects at home and abroad, and, if possible, to show wherein they may be improved in our own country.

This would supplement very worthily the extensive collection now in the Smithsonian Institution of all the apparatus employed for taking fish by the more uncivilized nations of modern and prehistoric times, including the series of the Esquimaux, Aleuts, Tschutschi, Sandwich, Feejee, and Samoan islanders, &c.

I would respectfully call the attention of the commissioners to the propriety of taking steps for establishing an aquarium as part of the exhibition of the coming centennial. You will observe the great success of these establishments which have been erected at Berlin, Hamburg, Naples, Brighton, London, &c., and the movements looking toward the erection of others at Manchester, Birmingham, &c. An aquarium is one of the prominent features of the Vienna exposition, that to be erected costing probably not less than $150,000, and the sea water for supplying it (200,000 gallons) will be brought from Trieste, a distance of about twenty hours, by railroad. A co-operation might possibly be entered into with the public park commissioner, by which the aquarium may be made a permanent feature, and it should be connected with the zoological garden, which it is understood they contemplate establishing.

Very truly yours,

SPENCER F. BAIRD,
Commissioner.

W. PHIPPS BLAKE, Esq.,
United States Centennial Commission, Philadelphia.

JANUARY 21, 1873.

In the report of the executive commissioner the following mention is made of a proffered

EXHIBITION OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE NORTHWEST.

An interesting communication has been received from the trustees of the Northern Pacific Railroad, proposing to make a very extensive exhibition of the resources of the country through which their road passes, as well as an exhibition and illustration of those of the road itself.

The correspondence is explanatory and of general interest, and is therefore annexed in full:

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Philadelphia, December 13, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to state that this company propose to exhibit at the Centennial International Exhibition the fullest representation that can be obtained of the following list of contributions:

From each State and Territory on the line of road—
Samples of all cereals, showing the grain and growth;
Samples of all grasses, natural and cultivated;
Samples of all root and other crops;
Samples of all fruits and berries; same, preserved;
Samples of all woods, sections of trees, and specimens of lumber;
Prepared specimens of birds, animals, and fishes;
Models of settlers' houses, and the company's reception-houses;
Photographs and other pictures of scenery;
General and local maps.

Special from Minnesota: Iron, copper, and silver ores; amethysts, agates, &c.; granite, sandstone, slates, clays, &c.

Dakota: Coals, building-stone, red pipe-stone, &c.

Montana: Gold, silver, iron, lead, and other ores; sulphur, salts, &c.; Yellowstone rocks, &c.; coals, petroleum, asphaltum, &c.

Idaho: Gold, silver, and other ores; coals.

Washington: Illustrations of fisheries and preserved fish; illustrations of fur trade, samples of furs and skins; coal.

In developing new territory new objects of interest may be found, and, if margin can be allowed for such contingency, we should be glad to have advantage of it.

Respectfully,

JOHN V. SEARS,
For Trustees.

WM. PHIPPS BLAKE, Esq.,
Chairman of Centennial Committee on Classification,
904 *Walnut Street.*

Reply, advising a collective display.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
Philadelphia, December 28, 1872.

DEAR SIR: My absence from this city and other interruptions have prevented my acknowledging your favor of the 13th as soon as its importance deserved.

In behalf of the committee on classification, I assure you that I am highly gratified to receive from the Northern Pacific Railroad a timely assurance of its disposition to exhibit liberally and intelligently in our great national exhibition, to be held in 1876. It is timely, for it is not a day too soon to commence the preparation of such exhibits as you propose to make.

The varied natural objects and productions of the States and Territories traversed and to be traversed by your road will constitute an important contribution to many of our groups and classes, and upon consulting the scheme of classification you will find that an appropriate place has been provided for each and every article and interest that you have enumerated.

I may venture to assure you, in behalf of the commission, that ample space will be afforded for all that you propose to send, not only for ores of iron, copper, gold, silver, building-stones, ornamental stones, and

gems, and for the vegetable productions, but for illustrations of fisheries and of animal products, &c., all of which will be gladly received and appropriately installed.

I regard your offer as of more than ordinary importance and value, inasmuch as the range of products will illustrate to a great extent the physical and natural resources of a vast area of the central and western portions of our continent.

Allow me to suggest that in addition to the exhibition in the building, under their appropriate heads, of the various objects you have enumerated, the railroad should make what is known in great exhibitions as "a collective display." By this, I mean a combination of these varied objects in geographical order, in a building or department by themselves, so grouped and combined with a relief map or a model as to illustrate in the most striking manner the physical and natural features of the region traversed by the road. Such "collective displays" are extremely interesting and instructive, and I am sure that in this case it would be very greatly to the advantage of the exhibition and of the public to prepare such an exhibition. In illustration of the idea I refer you to the "collective display" made at Paris in 1867 by the Suez Canal Company. A separate space in the park was assigned to this company, by whom a model of the Isthmus was constructed, showing the route of the canal, the topography and geology of the surrounding country, the lake basins, and the artificial harbors at the outlets. It was visited by tens of thousands of persons. A great crowd was prevented by exacting a very small additional fee at the door. The visitor could not fail to receive a very clear idea of the great work which was then nearly accomplished. It was, so to speak, a bird's-eye view of the whole canal. A model of your entire route might be constructed without very great expense, and it could show not only the line of the road, but a portion of the country adjoining it on each side, so as to include the lands of the company, and to give a general idea of the great plains, mountain ranges, and river valleys. This would be a very important contribution to the physical geography of North America, and as such it would give great satisfaction. It should be accompanied by a geological map and section. It would show, among other things, the gradual breaking down of the high mountain ranges in that latitude, the cause, probably, of the extraordinary climatic anomalies which are yet the subject of the investigations of our most expert meteorologists. It would show, also, that wonderful system of navigable inland straits and harbors skirting our northwestern coast; the location of forests; of prairies and of fertile lands; the natural channels of communication, and the distribution of mineral wealth.

Again assuring you of the satisfaction which your offer has given me, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. BLAKE,

Chairman of committee on classification and arrangement.

JOHN V. SEARS, Esq.,

For Trustees Northern Pacific Railroad,

No. 114 South Third street, Philadelphia.

CO-OPERATION WITH COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 9, 1872.

Mr. Loring offered the following:

Resolved, That the executive committee is hereby instructed to confer and co-operate with the committee of the citizens of Philadelphia

who have been appointed for the aiding of the objects of this commission.

Which was read and adopted.

CO-OPERATION OF THE ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, made a statement that the Essex County Agricultural Society, Massachusetts, had chosen a committee of their society to co-operate with this commission.

In reply to Form No. 10, a circular addressed to agricultural societies, inviting co-operation, many responses have been received expressing the utmost enthusiasm and interest in the work, and a desire to co-operate effectively in making the exhibition worthy of the nation.

MAY 28, 1872.

The president submitted a communication from Dunk, Longacre & Co., designers, engravers, and printers, of Philadelphia, who propose to publish a scientific journal, with especial interest to the centennial anniversary, and asking a conference with the appropriate committee of the commission on the subject; which was read and laid on the table.

OFFICERS AND ASSISTANTS EMPLOYED BY THE COMMISSION.

Counselor and solicitor.

MAY 24, 1872.

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That a legal counsellor and solicitor for this commission be elected by ballot, whose duty it shall be to attend the meetings of any of the standing committees when requested so to do, and to give legal advice on all questions submitted by said committees, or either of them, and to draw all contracts and documents designated by this commission, or either of said committees, and who shall be entitled to a seat on the floor during the sessions of the commission, and give legal advice on any question submitted to him by the commission, and to perform all other duties which may be prescribed by the commission, and shall hold office during the pleasure of this body.

Which was read and adopted.

MAY 25, 1872.

The president announced that the hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the commission would now proceed to the election of counselor and solicitor of the commission, being the special order for this hour, under the resolution adopted yesterday.

Nominations being in order, Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, said:

I take great pleasure in nominating for this office a gentleman well known to every member of the commission, who, by his services in promoting the success of the enterprise from the very beginning, deserves the compliment, and by his talents and ability as a lawyer and his honorable position in the community is fitted to fill the office, John L. Shoemaker, esq., of Philadelphia.

There being no other nomination, Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, moved that the gentleman named be elected by acclamation; which was unanimously agreed to.

The president thereupon declared John L. Shoemaker duly elected counselor and solicitor of the commission.

On his election, Mr. Shoemaker addressed the following letter

To the president and members of the United States Centennial Commission.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the great compliment you have conferred upon me, by selecting me to be the counselor and solicitor of the commission.

This unexpected mark of your confidence is the more gratifying from the unanimity of the vote by which the question was decided.

Having, from the earliest inception of the enterprise, felt a deep interest in its success, I thank you for thus officially connecting me professionally with the commission; and it will be my pleasing duty, to the best of my ability, to aid and promote the great work in every way in my power.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. SHOEMAKER.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 30, 1872.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

The executive commissioner reported:

The office work and correspondence increased rapidly as the time drew near for the appointment in the several States of the financial agents of the commission. It became necessary, in order to meet the many and varied demands for information regarding the work and the nature of the proposed exhibition, to secure additional assistance. It was, also, important to make provision in season for a part, at least, of the vast amount of literary labor required to be performed in connection with the development of the undertaking confided to the commission. I therefore, with the assent of the chairman of the executive committee, called to my aid Mr. Henry D. J. Pratt, the chief of the first diplomatic bureau of the State Department at Washington. Mr. Pratt's experience in conducting the correspondence of the Government with the United States commission at Paris in 1867, and in the New York agency of the exhibition, together with his other qualifications, render him especially well fitted to assist us, and I was therefore gratified to receive from him an acceptance of the proposition and to welcome him as a co-laborer in our great work.

Respectfully submitted.

W. P. BLAKE,
Executive Commissioner.

MAY 28, 1872.

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the office of executive commissioner be, and the same is hereby, constituted, and that the executive committee be authorized to prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of such executive commissioner until the December meeting of this commission, and that his term of office shall be during the pleasure of this commission.

Which was read and adopted.

Mr. French, of Mississippi, moved that we do now proceed to the election of executive commissioner under the foregoing resolution; which was agreed to.

Nominations being in order,

Mr. Sawyer, of Utah, nominated William P. Blake, alternate commissioner of Connecticut, for the office.

There being no other nomination,

Mr. French, of Mississippi, moved that the gentleman named be elected by acclamation; which was unanimously agreed to.

The president thereupon declared William P. Blake duly elected executive commissioner under said resolution.

DECEMBER 5, 1872.

Mr. Smith, of Georgia, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed by the chair, who shall report to the commission a list of such officers as shall be proper to be employed by the commission during the recess before the next meeting, and shall specifically define the duties of each and the proper compensation to be paid to each.

Which was read and adopted.

The president appointed Messrs. Lewis Waln Smith, of Georgia; Wm. M. Byrd, of Alabama; Daniel J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; Alfred T Goshorn, of Ohio; Orestes Cleveland, of New Jersey; Chas. H. Marshall, of New York; and Wm. F. Prosser, of Tennessee, the committee under the resolution.

DECEMBER 9, 1872.

Mr. Creigh, of California, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the executive committee report the number of clerks and attendants employed in the office of the commission since the last session, stating the names and respective monthly compensation of each, and report to this body on Tuesday morning next.

Which having been read,

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, moved that the resolution be referred to the special committee of seven appointed to report relative to the officers required by the commission, their duties and compensation. Which was agreed to.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That suitable persons shall be selected from time to time, as the necessities of the exhibition shall require, to act as secretaries of the various divisions of the exhibition according to the classification; and that a standing committee of five, to be selected by the chair, shall be constituted, by whom such secretaries shall be nominated, subject to confirmation by the executive committee.

Which having been read, and the question being on the adoption of the resolution,

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, moved that the resolution be referred to the executive committee; which was not agreed to. The question still being on the adoption of the resolution,

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed until to-morrow; which was agreed to.

DECEMBER 10, 1872.

The president announced his appointment of the following gentlemen on the special committee on nominations of secretaries of departments: Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts; Mr. Goldsmith, of Vermont; Mr. Donaldson, of Idaho; Mr. Marshall, of New York; and Mr. Adams, of Florida.

DECEMBER 10, 1872.

Mr. Goshorn, of Ohio, from the special committee of seven appointed to consider and report what officers are necessary for the commission, submitted the following majority report:

To the United States Centennial Commission:

The committee of seven appointed to report what officers are required to carry out the objects of the commission between this time and the annual meeting of May next, &c., respectfully report that the by-laws are

found to provide for a sufficient number of regular officers till the annual meeting of the commission; and, upon examination, the committee find that the duties of the secretary are amply and clearly defined.

In view of the fact that the commission will meet again so soon, your committee recommends that no permanent secretary be elected at this session, and that the office of temporary secretary be continued without salary, and that he shall have power to appoint two assistant secretaries, by and with the advice and consent of the executive committee; the duties of such assistants to be defined by the secretary, subject to the approval of the executive committee.

The executive committee should also have power to appoint such other assistants as may be required in the office of the secretary from time to time, define their duties and fix their compensation. The salaries of the assistant secretaries shall be fixed by the executive committee, not to exceed the rate of $2,000 each per annum.

The office of executive commissioner to be continued at the discretion of the executive committee, but not beyond the session of the commission in May next.

The duties of the executive commissioner your committee recommend shall be fully defined by the executive committee, and the executive commissioner to report to said committee from time to time as the committee may require, and he to be in all things under the control and at the service of said committee.

The salary of the executive commissioner to remain as now fixed by the executive committee.

In case of a vacancy in the office of executive commissioner by resignation, which may be made to the committee, or from any other cause, the executive committee shall have power to fill such vacancy if it is deemed necessary by the committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. T. GOSHORN.
D. J. MORRELL.
O. CLEVELAND.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL.
W. F. PROSSER.

I concur in the foregoing report, except so far as it relates to the office of temporary secretary. My personal desire to be relieved from all the duties of my office is so great that, unless there be an absolute necessity for the continuance of the office, I am unwilling to assent to the action of the majority of the committee.

LEWIS WALN SMITH.

Which having been read, Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, submitted the following minority report:

To the members of the Centennial Commission:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned dissents from the report of the majority of the committee appointed to report what officers are required, to define their respective duties, and fix their compensation, and recommends in place of said report the following, to wit:

1. That a permanent secretary be elected, as provided in the by-laws, whose duties are sufficiently defined therein, at a salary of four thousand dollars *per annum*, and that he be allowed to appoint, with the approval of the executive committee, a first and second assistant secretary, at a compensation not exceeding two thousand dollars *per annum* for the first assistant, and fifteen hundred dollars for the second.

2. That the office of executive commissioner be discontinued, and the executive committee be, and is hereby, authorized to employ two secretaries, one at a salary not to exceed four thousand dollars, and the other at a salary not to exceed two thousand dollars *per annum*, whose duties shall be to execute the orders of said committee and do whatever is required of them by said committee. Said committee shall assign to the secretary of the commission such portions of the building leased on Walnut street as may be necessary for the business of the office, and all other portions of the building shall be under the control of the executive committee, and the executive committee may employ such temporary clerks or employés as may in their judgment be necessary, and give such compensation as may be agreed upon.

3. That the arrangements which may be made under this report shall expire during the regular session of this commission in May, 1873.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. M. BYRD.

Which was also read.

Mr. Gantt, of Arkansas, moved that the report of the majority of the committee, with the recommendations made by them, be adopted.

Mr. Sawyer, of Utah, moved to amend the motion by striking out the word "majority," and inserting in place thereof the word "minority;" which was not agreed to.

The question recurring upon the motion to adopt the majority report,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, seconded by Mr. Sawyer, of Utah, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—21.

NAYS—Alabama, California, Dakota, and Utah—4.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, from the committee on foreign affairs, submitted the following report, to wit:

CO-OPERATION OF JAPANESE AUTHORITIES INVITED.

MARCH 11, 1872.

Mr. Parsons, of Texas, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the committee on legislation be, and they are hereby, instructed to forthwith proceed to Washington City as a special deputation to visit, on behalf of the United States Centennial Commission, the Japanese embassy, now in that city, and to communicate to them that it is the intention of the Government and people of the United States to commemorate the one hundredth year of our national existence by an exhibition, in 1876, of the arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine of all nations, and to solicit the personal action of the embassy to enlist the interest of the imperial government and people of Japan, in a full representation of the arts, industry, and products of their nation, to this international exhibition.

Which was read, and unanimously adopted.

MAY 23, 1872.

Mr. Atwood, of Wisconsin, from the committee on legislation, presented the following report:

Your committee on legislation would respectfully report: That in accordance with instruction of the commission, by resolution adopted

May 11, 1872, the committee proceeded to the city of Washington, "to visit, on behalf of the United States Centennial Commission, the Japanese embassy, to communicate to them that it is the intention of the Government and people of the United States to commemorate the one hundredth year of our national existence, by an exhibition, in 1876, of the arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines of all nations, and to solicit the personal action of the embassy to enlist the interest of the imperial government and people of Japan, in a full representation of the arts, industry, and products of their nation to this international exhibition." The committee at once succeeded in making arrangements for an interview with the embassy in a body, to take place at the Arlington House on the evening of the 14th of March, at 8 o'clock. At the time appointed the embassy assembled and received the members of the committee in the most cordial manner. Through the courtesy of Hon C. E. DeLong, United States minister to Japan, the several members of the committee were presented to the distinguished representatives of the imperial government of Japan. After the proper introductions, Commissioner Atwood, of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee, addressed the embassy as follows:

YOUR EXCELLENCIES: A commission has been organized under a law of Congress of the United States, consisting of representatives from each State and Territory comprising this republic, to prepare for commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876, in which the people of all nations will be invited to join. This commission has appointed a committee to wait upon your excellencies, to express the high respect and kindly feeling of that body, and of the people they represent, towards yourselves individually and the government and people of Japan, and to invite you to participate in this commemorative exposition.

The details concerning this exposition will be officialy communicated by our Government to the diplomatic representatives of all nations, for publication in their respective countries; but the commission deems it fitting at this time to invite your attention to the subject, and to explain that it is the purpose of the people of the United States to celebrate this centennial anniversary by an exposition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of our progress in the arts which benefit mankind in comparison with the arts and progress of older nations.

The appearance of the imperial embassy from Japan in our country is a subject for hearty congratulation. Coming here, as you do, for the purpose of social intercourse with our people, and seeking information in regard to our institutions, is an indication of the sincere friendship and respect of your people for ours. The liberal and enlightened policy which has brought you here must result in good to the people of both nations. Intimate social relations will naturally be followed by a more extended commercial intercourse. Let us hope that a reciprocal friendship will continue between the two countries, that can be sundered or estranged only with the end of time.

I now, in behalf of the committee, have the honor to present to your excellencies a copy of the resolution of the Centennial Commission. Permit us to hope that you will use your personal and official influence to induce a full representation of the imperial government of Japan in the International Exposition at Philadelphia in the year 1876.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 11, 1872.

At a meeting of the United States Centennial Commission, held in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, on the 11th day of March, 1872, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on legislation be, and they are hereby, instructed to forthwith proceed to the city of Washington, as a special deputation, to visit, on behalf of the United States Centennial Commission, the Japanese embassy, to communicate to them that it is the intention of the Government and people of the United States to commemorate the one hundredth year of our national existence by an exhibition in 1876 of the arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and and mines of all nations, and to solicit the personal action of the embassy to enlist the interest of the imperial government and people of Japan in a full representation of the arts, industry, and products of their nation, to this International Exhibition.

JOS. R. HAWLEY, *President.*
By WM. P. BLAKE, *Commissioner Alternate.*

Attest:
LEWIS WALN SMITH, *Secretary.*

To their excellencies, the ambassadors of His Imperial Majesty, the Mikado of Japan:

We have the honor of presenting to your excellencies the foregoing copy of the resolution unanimously adopted by the United States Centennial Commission of this date.

DAVID ATWOOD, of Wisconsin, Chairman,
O. CLEVELAND, of New Jersey,
WM. M. BYRD, of Alabama,
WM. F. PROSSER, of Tennessee,
J. E. DEXTER, M. D., of District of Columbia,
SOLOMON L. SPINK, of Dakota,
WM. H. CLAGETT, of Montana,
United States Commsssioners.

In reply, Iwakura, on behalf of the embassy, spoke as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: On behalf of the embassy and our Emperor and people, we thank you for the kind invitation extended to our country to assist in the International Exposition, to be held in Philadelphia in the year 1876. It will afford us great pleasure to recommend to His Majesty our Emperor such steps as may be necessary to unite with you in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the existence of the Government of the United States, as indicated above.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies a few moments were spent in private conversation, through the assistance of interpreters, and the committee withdrew. The utmost good feeling was expressed by the different members of the embassy towards our Government and people. The committee indulge the hope that much good will result to the great work this commission has in charge from the interview, the particulars of which have been set forth in this report.

Respectfully submitted.

DAVID ATWOOD,
Chairman Committee on Legislation.

Which having been read, was, on motion, accepted and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 9.

BY-LAWS.

MARCH 6, 1872.

Mr. Lewis Waln Smith, of Georgia, chairman of the committee on by-laws, submitted the following report, to wit:

BY-LAWS OF THE "UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION."

ARTICLE 1.—*Official title.*—This body shall be known as "The United States Centennial Commission," as provided for by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, and the celebration for the conduct of which the commission is appointed shall be known as "The International Exhibition of 1876."

ARTICLE 2.—*Quorum.*—A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of the commissioners representing not less than thirteen States and Territories.

ARTICLE 3.—*Power of alternate commissioner.*—An alternate commissioner shall have all the powers of a commissioner when the commissioner is not present at any meeting. When the commissioner is present the alternate may participate in the debates, and serve on committees, but shall have no vote.

ARTICLE 4.—*Officers of the commission.*—The officers of the commission shall consist of a president and five vice-presidents, all of whom shall be chosen from among the members of this commission. They shall be elected at the first stated meeting. The terms of the officers then elected shall expire on the first Wednesday of May, 1873; after which time the officers elected shall hold for one year. In case of a failure to elect at the time specified, the officers then serving shall continue until the choice of their successors.

ARTICLE 5.—*Election of secretary.*—The commission shall, at a subsequent stated meeting, elect a secretary, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the commission: *Provided*, That until such election a member of the commission shall be chosen to act as temporary secretary.

ARTICLE 6.—*Election of treasurer.*—A treasurer shall be elected by the commission. He shall give security in such a sum and of such a character as to meet the approval of the executive committee, or such other committee as may be designated by the commission.

ARTICLE 7.—*Executive committee.*—The president shall nominate, subject to the approval of the commission, at its first session, an executive committee, consisting of seven members. The said committee shall have power to act on such questions as shall arise during the recess of the commission, subject to the approval of the commission at its next stated meeting. A majority of its members shall constitute a quorum, and shall have power to make such regulations for their own government as to them shall seem proper. They shall elect such officers and agents as they shall deem necessary, shall define their duties, and fix their compensation. They shall report fully all their transactions to the commission from time to time for approval. In case of any vacancy happening when the commission is not in session, the same shall be filled by the president, subject to confirmation by the commission at the next stated meeting.

ARTICLE 8.—*Duties of the president.*—The president shall preside at all the meetings of the commission. He shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise ordered. He shall, at the request of the executive committee, call special meetings of the commission, giving not less than thirty days' notice to each member, and shall have all the powers and privileges incident to the position of presiding officer. He shall be *ex-officio* member of all committees.

ARTICLE 9.—*Duties of the vice-presidents.*—A vice-president shall, in the absence of the president, perform his duties, each taking precedence in accordance with the order of his selection.

ARTICLE 10.—*Duties of secretary.*—The secretary shall conduct all correspondence of the commission. He shall receive and carefully file all documents relative to the business of the commission. He shall be present at the office of the commission, in the city of Philadelphia, and carry out any orders of the commission or the executive committee. He shall keep minutes of all transactions, and at each meeting, or when required, report all matters of interest to the commission and the executive committee. All books, documents, and papers in his possession shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of any member.

ARTICLE 11.—*Duties of treasurer.*—The treasurer shall hold all moneys belonging to the commission. He shall deposit the same in such depository as may be designated by the commission, and draw the same only on proper warrants of the authorized officer. He shall keep accurate accounts of all the receipts and expenditures, and shall report the same in detail to the executive committee quarterly, or oftener, if required by them, and also at each meeting of the commission. His books shall at all times be open to any one of the commissioners.

ARTICLE 12.—*Payment of moneys.*—No money shall be drawn from the treasury of the commission, except on specific appropriations made by the commission or the executive committee, and under such rules and restrictions as the executive committee shall prescribe.

ARTICLE 13.—*Standing committees.*—The president shall appoint the following committees, to hold for one year, or until discharged by the commission: A committee on finance, to consist of five members; a committee on plans and architecture, to consist of seven members; a committee on tariff and transportation, to consist of seven members; a committee on foreign affairs, to consist of five members; and a committee on opening ceremonies, to consist of five members, to whom shall be referred such matters as appropriately belong to their respective duties.

ARTICLE 14.—*Stated meetings.*—Stated annual meetings of the commission shall be held on the first Wednesday of May of each year after 1872.

ARTICLE 15.—*Rules of parliamentary law.*—The rules of parliamentary law as laid down in Cushing's Manual shall be the rules governing the deliberations of the commission, except when they conflict with the provisions of these by-laws.

ARTICLE 16.—*Amendments to by-laws.*—Amendments to these by-laws shall only be made at a meeting of the commission, as provided for in the fifth section of the act of Congress.

Which having been read,

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, moved that the report be adopted and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject; which was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

DECEMBER 9, 1872.

Mr. Pruyn, of New York, from the executive committee, (at the request of the chairman, Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania,) submitted a verbal report, that the executive committee, after a careful consideration of the subject, are of the opinion that the duties and powers of the committee should be more clearly defined than they are by the existing by-laws, and presented for the consideration of the commission the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That Article 7 of the by-laws be amended so as to read as follows:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ARTICLE 7. The executive committee shall consist of nine members of this commission, seven of whom shall be nominated by the president and appointed by the commission, and two shall be members *ex officio*, to wit: The chairman of the committee on "plans and agriculture," and the chairman of the committee on "finance."

Four members of the committee duly convened, shall constitute a quorum, and the committee shall report their transactions to the commission at each of its stated meetings. The committee shall have power to make such regulations for the transaction of their business as they may, from time to time, deem proper. They may elect such officers and agents as they shall deem necessary, shall define their duties and fix their compensation. During the sessions of the commission, the committee shall have all the powers usually exercised by the executive committees of corporate bodies; and, in the recess of the commission, shall have all the powers and authority of this commission which can be delegated to such committee of its own body. In case of a vacancy in the committee during the recess of the commission the same shall be filled by the president, until action shall be taken thereon by the commission.

Which having been read, and the question being on the resolution, before taking a vote thereon,

Mr. Creigh, of California, moved that the commission do now take a recess until 3.30 o'clock this afternoon; which was agreed to.

The hour of 3.30 o'clock p. m. having arrived, the commission re-assembled,

Mr. Lowry, of Iowa, fifth vice-president, acting as president.

The commission resumed the consideration of the resolution to amend Article 7 of the by-laws; and the question being on the adoption of the resolution,

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, moved that the resolution be amended by inserting the words "executive and administrative," immediately before the words "powers and authority;" which was agreed to.

The question being on agreeing to the resolution as amended, the subject was discussed by Mr. Spink of Dakota, Mr. Nye of Maine, Mr. Byrd of Alabama, and by Mr. Bernard of Florida, who moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock; which was not agreed to.

The question still being on agreeing to the resolution as amended,

Mr. Bernard, of Florida, moved to further amend the resolution by inserting the words, "*Provided*, That the acts of this committee shall

be subject to the approval of this commission at its next stated meeting."

On the question, Will the commission agree to the motion to further amend the resolution? the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Matthews, of Illinois, and seconded by Mr. Martin, of Kansas, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Dakota, Florida, Oregon, and Utah—4.

NAYS—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennesse, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—18.

So the question was decided in the negative.

The question still being on agreeing to the resolution as amended,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Spink, of Dakota, seconded by Mr. Dufur, of Oregon, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—21.

NAYS—Dakota, Florida, Iowa, Oregon, and Utah—5.

So the resolution as amended was finally adopted.

Mr. Spink, of Dakota, offered the following:

Resolved, That whenever thirteen members of the commission shall apply to the President in writing to that effect, he shall within thirty days call an extra session of the commission.

Which was read and adopted.

SECTION 10.

SEAL AND COAT-OF-ARMS OF UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

MAY 28, 1872.

Mr. Williams, of Minnesota, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That a special committee of three members be appointed by the chair to prepare a design for a seal or coat-of-arms for the use of this body, with such emblematic or heraldic devices as may be deemed suitable, and report at the December session.

Which was read andadopted.

The president appointed J. Fletcher Williams, of Minnesota, Lewis Waln Smith, of Georgia, and John S. Adams, of Florida, the committee under the resolution.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

Mr. Smith, of Georgia, also, from the special committee appointed to prepare a design for a seal or coat-of-arms for the commission, submitted the following report:

To the United States Centennial Commission:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned committee, appointed to prepare a design for a seal or coat-of-arms for the use of the Centennial Commission, have duly considered the subject at meetings held at the Astor House, New York, on September 17 and 18, and at other times, and have adopted the following design:

The seal to be of circular shape, about two inches in diameter. Within

inner and outer concentric circles will be the legal or official title of this body: "THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION," (see art. 1, by-laws.) The vignette, to be placed in the center of the seal, will be a view of Independence Hall, as it appeared at the time of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. In the foreground, or beneath the vignette of the building, will be the words: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND, AND TO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF." At the foot of seal within the outer and inner circles will be the dates, "1776–1876," showing the beginning and completion of the first century of national existence, begun by the Declaration of Independence, adopted July 4, 1776.

While an infinite variety of designs, each appropriate and beautiful, could be adopted, your committee believe that nothing more comprehensive, apt, and suggestive than the design offered herewith can be devised. It shows, in a glance, the birth of the nation, that grand event, the proper celebration of which this commission was created to effect.

As there was a pressing necessity for the seal for immediate use, the committee (immediately after the adoption of the design) instructed one of its number, Mr. Lewis Waln Smith, to have it properly engraved, and this has been done. It is intended that the design should be engraved in different ways for the various uses desired: on wood, as a vignette for our journals and other printed documents; as a legal seal, to use in a press, and stamp on all legal and official papers; and on steel, for letter-heads and other uses. In the latter form we suggest that it can be surrounded by a circlet composed of the coats-of-arms of all the States and Territories.

THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION
PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF
1776–1876

Respectfully submitted.

J. FLETCHER WILLIAMS, Minnesota,
LEWIS WALN SMITH, Georgia,
J. S. ADAMS, Florida,
Committee.

Which having been read,

Mr. Matthews, of Illinois, moved that the report of the committee be accepted; which was agreed to.

Mr. Stevens, of New Jersey, moved that the design, as recommended by the committee on seal, be adopted as the seal of the commission; which was agreed to.

SECTION 11.

ORGANIZATION OF AUXILIARY ASSOCIATIONS AND COMMITTEES.

MARCH 6, 1872.

Mr. Atwood, of Wisconsin, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the president to ask such further legislation, both national and State, as will be necessary to enable this commission to accomplish the end for which it was created, and as will secure harmony in the action of national and State authorities.

Which was read and agreed to.

MARCH 11, 1872.

Mr. Baxter, of Vermont, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the governors of the several States and Territories be requested, through State organizations, to assist and co-operate with the commissioners appointed by them, in the matter of State legislation, if required, and in every way that may awaken an interest, and tend to promote and bring to the best results the objects of this commission.

Which was read and unanimously adopted.

MAY 23, 1872.

Mr. Powell, of Rhode Island, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed, with instructions to prepare a general plan for action, to be referred to the legislatures of the several States and Territories, in co-operation with this commission.

Which having been read,

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, moved to amend the resolution by adding the words "and that the committee be instructed to report at the meeting in May, 1873, or earlier, if possible."

Mr. Adams, of Florida, moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until the session this afternoon; which was agreed to.

MAY 29, 1872.

Mr. Stevens, of New Jersey, moved that the two special committees, one on an address to the several legislatures of the States and Territories, and the other on an address to the people of the United States, be requested to send the draught of the addresses prepared by them to the executive committee, and that the executive committee have the same printed and distributed as contemplated by the resolutions authorizing the preparation of said addresses. Which was agreed to.

Mr. Powel, of Rhode Island, from the special committee to prepare an address to the several States and Territories, submitted the following:

Your committee to whom was referred the preparation of a general plan of action to be referred to the legislatures of the several States and Territories, report the following circular to be addressed to the governors of the several States and Territories.

SAMUEL POWEL, Rhode Island, *Ch'n.*
JAS. L. COOPER, Alabama.
JOHN WASSON, Arizona.
OSCAR G. SAWYER, Utah.
GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, Kansas.

ROOMS OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
Philadelphia, May 29, 1872.

Your excellency is well aware that Congress has provided by law for holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and the State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

The United States Centennial Commission, acting by authority of law, at its session held in Philadelphia on the 28th day of May, 1872, passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a special committee of five be appointed, with instructions to prepare a general plan of action, to be referred to the legislatures of the several States and Territories, in co-operation with this commission."

And in compliance therewith we, the undersigned, appointed in pursuance thereof, request that you will invite the attention of your legislature to the movement, and urge them to adopt, from time to time, such legislation as shall seem best fitted to carry out the objects of the commission, and to appoint some capable body whose influence in their own State or Territory shall tend to develop local interest and co-operation with the great work of the commission. And we respectfully suggest that proper provision be made for early and thorough organization in the State or Territory, and for communication with the secretary of this commission.

Which having been read.

Mr. Birney, of Michigan, moved that the report be accepted and the address be adopted. Which was agreed to.

MAY 29, 1872.

Mr. Stevens, of New Jersey, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board we consider it desirable that we should be supported by State and Territorial organizations.

Resolved, That we would recommend to the State and Territorial authorities that such organizations be formed so that the objects of this exposition be placed before each individual of the nation.

Resolved, That in order to carry out the above it be further recommended that a board be formed in each State and Territory, of which the governor shall be ex-officio chairman, and the commissioners and alternates of this commission members, together with such an additional number as may be thought advisable by the proper authorities.

Resolved, That such organizations be the only authorized channels to communicate with the commission. Which having been read,

Mr. Stevens of New Jersey, moved that the resolutions be referred to the special committee on address; which was agreed to.

In conformity with the foregoing, the chairman of the executive committee forwarded to the governors of the several States and Territories the following circular:

(FORM NO. 19.)

SIR: Your excellency is well aware that Congress has provided by law for holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and the State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

The United States Centennial Commission, appointed in accordance with said law, at its session held in Philadelphia on the twenty-eighth day of May, 1872, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed, with instructions to call the attention of the legislatures of the several States and Territories to the work of the commission and to invite their co-operation therein.

In compliance with the above resolution the undersigned committee request that you will lay this subject before your legislature, and ask it to adopt, from time to time, such legislation as shall seem best fitted to carry out the objects of the commission, and to appoint a capable body with such powers, and possessing such influence within your State or Territory, as will tend to develop local interest, and induce co-operation in the work of the commission. Hoping that these suggestions will be received with favor, we would respectfully ask that all action in the premises shall be promptly communicated to the secretary of the commission.

SAMUEL POWEL, Rhode Island, *Ch'n.*
JAS. L. COOPER, Alabama.
JOHN WASSON, Arizona.
OSCAR G. SAWYER, Utah.
GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, Kansas.

The foregoing report of the special committee was adopted by the commission at its last meeting, and it was made the duty of the executive committee to transmit it to your excellency. In discharging this duty, permit us to add that the subject of State and Territorial organization is regarded as of extreme importance to the efficiency and success of the centennial celebration and exhibition. It has already received considerable thought and attention by the commission, and in some of the States it has been proposed to form auxiliary centennial associations in the congressional districts. It is probable that at the next meeting of the commission in December, a comprehensive and uniform plan for State and Territorial organization will be adopted and submitted for your favorable consideration.

We transmit for your acceptance and information a copy of the acts of Congress, a list of the officers and members of the commission, its journal, and other publications. The circular letter (Form 10) has been distributed to the many agricultural and mechanical associations throughout the United States, in order to direct their attention to the work of the commission, and to secure their co-operation.

It is not necessary to explain to your excellency the significance and importance of the proposed celebration. Your prompt and earnest aid in carrying out the provisions of the acts of Congress relating thereto is confidently invoked. A reference to the subject in your annual message to the legislature would greatly assist this national effort to fittingly celebrate the centennial anniversary of the Independence of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL J. MORRELL,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *November*, 1872.

DECEMBER 6, 1872.

Mr. Blake, of Connecticut, presented a communication from W. M. Swayne, relative to the organization of the centennial auxiliary association of the seventh congressional district of Pennsylvania; which was read, and referred to the executive committee.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

Executive commissioner reported:

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS.

During the summer a communication was received from Mr. Marshall B. Swayne, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, suggesting the expedi-

ency of securing co-operative organizations in each of the congressional districts of the State, and possibly of other States, in aid of the work of the commission, and of securing subscriptions to the fund. These suggestions, in an elaborated and printed form, were finally presented by Mr. William Sellers, at the meeting of the corporators for the State of Pennsylvania. The proposition contemplated the formation of an organization in each congressional district throughout the country, to be known as "Centennial auxiliary associations." It was carefully considered by the corporators in committee, and its adoption was recommended.

I now bring this subject to your notice, with a copy of the plan agreed upon, and respectfully commend it to your attention as one of the most important measures which we can adopt to secure a thorough organization of the people of the United States, so that they may work in harmony to promote the success of the centennial celebration. Such associations will give us the means of directly communicating with and influencing all the people, as a single unit, in favor of such measures as may seem best adapted to promote the great object we have in view. The plan as represented needs further elaboration, but the main outlines will, I think, be found to be satisfactory, and if adopted and carried into execution under the official sanction of the commission will, I feel sure, greatly promote the success of the undertaking in which we are engaged.

1776—CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION—1876.

PLAN FOR ORGANIZATIONS BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Whereas a National Centennial Commission has been constituted by the Government of the United States to prepare and superintend the execution of plans for an international exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures, and to otherwise provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence; and

Whereas it is desirable to secure a general and effective participation by the people of each of the States and Territories in this celebration and exhibition, and to obtain their systematic co-operation in furtherance of the duties of the Centennial Commission:

We, the undersigned, residents of the ——— congressional district of the State of ———, do unite and form an association to be known as the Centennial auxiliary association of the ——— congressional district of ——— and we do hereby adopt the following rules for our guidance and control:

I.—OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The objects of this association are, in general, to co-operate with the United States Centennial Commission in the execution of its important trust, and particularly to promote among the people of this district a knowledge of the objects and benefits of such a celebration of the centenary as is proposed, and, further, to promote the successful and just representation of the productions and manufactures of this district at the exhibition.

II.—OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The officers of this association shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer, appointed as follows: The first-

named corporator in this district of the Centennial Board of Finance, incorporated by act of Congress, June 1, 1872, shall be the president of this association, and the corporator second-named shall be the first vice-president. In the event of either, or both, declining to serve in this capacity, then a president or vice-president may be elected from among the stock subscribers of the district. These two corporators, or either of them, shall publicly call a meeting of the citizens of the district who are subscribers to stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, or who may desire to become subscribers, and those persons, when so assembled shall proceed to the election of a second vice-president, upon open nomination, and of a suitable person, who shall be known as the actuary, to act as the secretary and treasurer of the association.

III.—OF MEMBERS.

The members of this association shall consist of persons residing, or subscribing, within the district, who are subscribers to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, and who signed these rules.

Persons subscribing within the district for ten or more shares, and paying their subscription in full, shall be known as honorary members of this association upon signing these rules.

Each member, in addition to the privileges of stockholders of the Centennial Board of Finance, shall participate, equally, in all the advantages and honors which may be accorded to the association at and during the centennial celebration.

IV.—THE ACTUARY AND HIS DUTIES.

The actuary of this association shall be selected with especial reference to his fitness for the discharge of his duties, which shall be as follows: He shall attend the meetings of the association, and keep a record of their proceedings; he shall be, in general, the medium of communication between the association and other similar associations, and between the association and the Centennial Commission, and, also, such central State organizations as may hereafter be formed; he shall act as the agent of the association, and of the United States Centennial Commission, in promoting the success of the centennial celebration; he shall receive and distribute to the members of the association, and others, such books, documents, and publications as may be furnished to him by the United States Centennial Commission from time to time, and shall co-operate, to the best of his ability, in carrying out the instructions received by him from the United States Centennial Commission.

He shall, in common with the members of the association, use his influence to secure a just representation of the products of the district in the Centennial International Exhibition, and shall report, from time to time, to the United States Centennial Commission, the progress made, and the nature and number of the objects offered for exhibition.

He shall be prepared to canvass the district for the sale of shares of stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the United States Centennial Commission, or by the agents appointed in each State for the sale of stock, pursuant to the rules adopted by the commission.

He shall immediately after his election inform the United States Centennial Commission of the fact, and shall transmit a list of the officers and members of the association.

V.—MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

This association shall hold its meetings as often and at such times as the objects of the organization shall seem to require, and may be called by the president or secretary, or either of them. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum. In case of a vacancy existing at any time among the officers of the association, it may be filled by election from among the members of the association.

From the report of the executive commissioner, William P. Blake.

COMMITTEES OF ADMISSION OR ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

JANUARY, 1873.

It is usual in the organization of great exhibitions to appoint committees of specialists for each principal group or class of objects, and known as committees of admission. The functions of such committees are not only to stimulate and promote the exhibition in their respective departments, but to examine the objects offered in order to ascertain their fitness for the exhibition, and to guard against any abuse of the privileges of exhibitors by any unnecessary or excessive repetition of the same object merely for the purpose of advertising or commercial effect. The committees are also called upon for their advice in regard to the arrangement of the objects in their departments, and upon any questions that arise affecting the relations of the exhibitors and the commission.

At Paris, in 1867, eighty-three such committees were organized as early as August, 1865, and others were formed later, the intention being to have one committee for each class. These committees consisted of from three to six or more members, selected with reference to their special acquaintance with or prominence in the art or industry included in the class. We find among them the names of many of the most distinguished men of France in the various departments of science, art, manufactures and commerce. The total number of persons so engaged was 469.

Probably the greatest service rendered by these committees at the exhibition in 1867 was the preparation of statistical memoirs upon the progress and condition of the industries they represented in France. These memoirs were printed in the official catalogue as class introductions, and were of very great service to all who studied and reported upon the exhibition.

Such a result would be of very great value to our undertaking in 1876. I have already invited your attention to the importance of securing in due season the services of persons specially qualified to promote the formation of the exhibition in each of its leading divisions, and have suggested, as a feature of our working organization, a secretary for each department or group. In the formation of the advisory committees for the Vienna exhibition the selection of associate members by the chairmen has secured excellently constituted committees. It would, perhaps, be well to authorize the group secretaries, when appointed, to similarly select their associates, subject to the approval of the commission, and in this way obtain the desired committees of admission and advice for each group.

STATE COMMISSIONS.

Another important measure, it appears to me, for promoting the success and utility of the exhibition would be the appointment in each State of a local or State commission for the purpose of co-operating with the Centennial Commission in its great work. Such State commissions should be formed of leading, active men in the various departments of life and industry, men of letters and science, who would actively engage in the work of promoting the exhibition in all its departments, and who, perhaps, would undertake for each State the preparation of reports upon the progress of education, science, art, morals, and the various industries during the century. Such a series of reports should include also a condensed physical description of each State, an enumeration of its natural sources of wealth and an account of their development. Such reports might be printed by each of the States in one or more volumes, but, according to a prearranged system for the purpose of securing uniformity in size, typography, and other features. When brought together at the exhibition in 1876 they would form an invaluable collection of information to the historian and statistician, and would very appropriately mark the close of the century. It would be a realization of the suggestion made some years since by Hon. John Bigelow, and would very appropriately supplement and illustrate the returns of the extra census which probably will be taken in 1875. By exchanging between the States, each State could obtain a full series of the reports. The number of commissioners in each State might bear some fixed relation to the population, or, better, to the wealth and industrial activity and resources of the State.

In this way the science and talent of the country, in all departments, and in all sections, can be enlisted in the work of the commission. The interest of the people and their effective co-operation will also be correspondingly promoted. The State commissions, through a chief commissioner or secretary, could, if desirable, be the medium of communication between the Centennial Commission and the people of the States. In any case the State commissions would be in direct correspondence with the commission, and could do great service in giving information to the people and in arousing their interest and enthusiasm. In some of the States, if not in all, it is probable that appropriations sufficient to cover the expense of the preparation of the reports would be made.

Such commissions would correspond in their functions to the departmental committees of France during the exhibition of 1867, or to the numerous commissions instituted by the Austrian government for different portions of that empire. In France there were eighty-eight committees, one for each department, and the members were selected from the most distinguished men of science, engineers, artisans, and manufacturers. The number of persons in these committees ranged from twenty to thirty, and in some cases to many more, the Department of the Seine having about one hundred members.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRESS.

DECEMBER 6, 1872.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, that the executive committee be, and it is hereby, requested to confer at an early day with the proprietors and editors of the newspapers of Philadelphia, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of effecting a centennial auxiliary organization of the press of

the United States, with the view of enabling this commission to more fully make known its purposes, and the charcter and magnitude of its operations and undertaking to the whole people of the country; and, also, the benefits to result to all the nations of the world, in the holding of the national centennial exposition in this country in the year 1876. Which was read and adopted.

SECTION 12.

MUSEUM OF ART AND SCIENCE APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

The executive commissioner reported:

A most valuable result which may be made to grow out of the exhibition in 1876 would be the establishment of a permanent museum of decorative art, similar to the very useful and attractive museum at South Kensington, in England. Such museums seem naturally to grow out of great exhibitions. The treasures of highly ornamented and carefully wrought objects, the production of the best artists in all countries, displayed on such occasions, beget a desire to have them kept constantly in view for the benefit of all classes, and particularly for those whose circumstances in life do not permit of their acquiring expensive luxuries, and to serve as models for the instruction of the artisans of the country. The opportunity for acquiring such objects at exhibitions is excellent, and has been availed of extensively abroad at each succeeding international exhibition. Our exhibition will give a most favorable opportunity, and we should not lose sight of it, but rather resolve at the outset that such a museum of art in its applications to industry shall be established permanently in Philadelphia.

A brief account of the origin, growth, and extent of the South Kensington Museum will be instructive.

In 1845, the committee of management of the school of design reported that "on the continent the various styles of art in different times and countries were not only more carefully studied by artists, but were more generally known to the people than among the people of Great Britain, and that certainly with regard both to fine art and to ornamental manufactures this superior knowledge constituted an advantage of great value. After noticing the extensive collections in museums upon the continent of choice specimens of ancient manufactures, carved wood, brass, steel, and iron work, and numerous examples of industrial art in general, the committee recommend that the school of design should possess collections, not only of architectural casts, specimens of antique sculptures, and prints of ornament, all of which are essentially requisite, but collections more especially of examples of decorative work, in order to exhibit to the students of the school, to inquiring manufacturers, artisans, and the public in general, the practical application of the principles of design in the graceful arrangement of forms and harmonious combinations of colors."

The commencement of such a collection dates from 1846, when a few specimens were procured and exhibited, in connection with the school of design, at Somerset House. In 1851, numerous objects collected at the great exhibition of that year were purchased with a parliamentary grant of £5,000. These specimens consisted of furniture, metal work,

pottery, and woven fabrics, and were selected with the design of making them the nucleus of a museum of ornamental manufactures.

It was after this exhibition of 1851 that the British public became more generally aware of the fact "that in many kinds of manufacture the English productions, both in regard to their form and color, show far less taste than those of other nations,"* and the government and nation awoke to the importance of stimulating and facilitating art education among artisans and manufacturers.

In 1852 the collection already made was exhibited to the public in the rooms of Marlborough House, and the Bandinel collection, rich in its illustrations of pottery and porcelain, was acquired. The report of Mr. Henry Cole, the general superintendent, and of the art superintendent, Mr. Redgrave, laid before Parliament, recommended that fine examples of what had already been accomplished should be placed before students, and that the "educated designer for ceramic manufactures should have an adequate knowledge of what Japan, Meissen, Sèvres, and even Chelsea, have already done, and should be practically familiar with the early chintzes of India, &c."

Parliament, in 1854, voted money to make purchases from the collection of Mr. Bernal, and upwards of £8,583 were expended by the department of science and art, principally in specimens of pottery, porcelain, majolica ware, glass, and metal work. The Gherardini collection of models for sculpture was also added.

In 1855 various works of art were obtained from the Paris exhibition, at a cost of £3,500. The Soulages collection, rich in majolica ware and in specimens of Italian furniture, was acquired in part, and the whole was finally deposited in the museum.

In 1856 an iron building, to receive the collections, was erected, and was given by the commissioners for the exhibition of 1851 into the possession of the science and art department. Since then the permanent brick and iron structure, with terra-cotta decorations, has been erected at South Kensington, and is now in use.

From 1856 to 1867, this museum was enriched from time to time by the purchase of collections in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and in Great Britain. These accessions consisted of examples of Italian sculpture, ancient classical jewelry, mediæval textile fabrics, Byzantine and mediæval carvings, German medals, watches, jewelry, court dresses, &c. Her Majesty, the Queen, and others made valuable presents to the collection. At the international exhibition of 1862, nearly £4,000 were expended in procuring specimens of British and foreign art manufactures.

The collections of the museum at the time of the Paris exposition, in 1867, were classed as follows:

1. The art collections, illustrative of the history, principles, and processes of decorative art in sculpture, carvings in wood and ivory, decorative furniture, metal work, goldsmiths' work, jewelry and lapidaries' work, engraved gems, niello work, arms, armor, pottery, glass enamels, ancient lac work, textile fabrics, miniatures, &c., &c.

2. The art library, containing about fifteen thousand volumes relating to art, and a great number of original drawings, illuminations, and engravings.

3. The educational museum and library.

4. The museum of construction and building materials, containing examples of materials and apparatus of use in building, draining, and decorating houses, and many architectural models.

* Reports of the Juries, 1851, p. 691.

5. Museum of animal products and food collection, principally formed by the transference, by English and foreign commissions, of collections exhibited in the international exhibitions of London, in 1851 and 1862, and of Paris in 1855.

6. The naval models, belonging to the admiralty, supplemented by loans from private builders and owners.

The museum is open daily, Sundays excepted; admission free, except on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, the days devoted to students, when a small fee is required.

The number of visitors in the first ten years was nearly six millions and a half.

COPIES OF WORKS OF ART.

One of the most important features of the museum at the present time is the system of reproducing some of the most rare and curious specimens of workmanship by means of the galvano-plastic process, or by casts in plaster, according to the nature of the object. This permits of a system of exchange with other museums and of the multiplication of models for private collectors and for educational purposes.

This most valuable feature was introduced by the indefatigable secretary and superintendent, Mr. Henry Cole, in 1864, and is succinctly set forth in a memorandum addressed by him to the lords of the committee of Her Majesty's most honorable privy council on education, as follows:

"1. The collections of the South Kensington Museum now possess many examples of works of fine art, executed in various kinds of materials, which are unique for their beauty, excellence, and variety.

"2. In like manner most of the art museums of the continent contain similar works.

"3. Such objects must always remain permanently as national treasures of the respective countries possessing them.

"4. Although the originals cannot be acquired, various modes of reproduction are now matured and employed, such as electrotyping, photography, elastic molding, &c., whereby admirable substitutes may be easily obtained, with perfect security to the originals.

"5. The important national art museums at Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, &c., already possess plaster casts of ancient marbles representing originals which are not in their own possession. But no comprehensive system appears yet to have been matured of employing electrotyping to obtain copies of objects.

"6. A commencement of issuing duplicates of fine objects useful in general art instruction, however, has been made by the South Kensington Museum. For example, through the intervention of his royal highness the prince consort, copies have been obtained of the numerous works of fine art in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen. Through the liberality of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the science and art department was enabled, in 1855, during the Paris exhibition, to obtain electrotypes and photographs of numerous objects in the Louvre and Musée d'Artillerie at Paris. Photographs also have been taken of the most important objects which, for public instruction and gratification, were so liberally lent to the department of private proprietors during the international exhibition of 1862. The university of Oxford unreservedly has permitted photographs to be taken of its original drawings by Michael Angelo and Rafaelle. Arrangements now exist at the South Kensington Museum by which every object of the art collections may be copied by some one of the many processes.

"7. The period, therefore, seems to have arrived when friendly relations might, with reciprocal advantages, be established between foreign museums and the South Kensington Museum for the purpose of organizing some system of an international exchange of copies of the finest works of art which each museum possesses, and I would venture to submit that the lords of the committee of council on education should sanction an application to Her Majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs with this view, and request his lordship to bring the subject before the governments of the various countries which possess museums and works of art."

During the progress of the exhibition in Paris, in 1867, a convention was entered into by several princes of the reigning families of Europe, agreeing to assist the museums of Europe in procuring casts, electrotypes, photographs, and copies of historical monuments and works of art. It was entitled "Convention for promoting universal reproductions of works of art for the benefit of museums of all countries," and as it contains important suggestions it is given entire.*

A letter from the Prince of Wales, Albert Edward, to the Duke of Marlborough, will appropriately introduce this convention:

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, *March* 12, 1868.

MY DEAR DUKE: During the Paris exhibition a convention was entered into by several princes of the reigning families of Europe, whereby they agreed mutually to assist the museums of Europe in procuring casts and copies of national objects for the promotion of art. I cannot doubt that the museums in this country will derive benefit from this convention, and will be able to make a return to foreign countries for the advantages which they afford. I therefore transmit to your grace, as lord president of the council, copies of this convention, and I request that you will have the kindness to inform me whether you see any objection to the lord president acting through the science and art department in this country, for the purpose of giving effect to it so far as the United Kingdom is concerned.

Your grace will perceive that the object contemplated by the convention is identical with that for which an annual grant of money has been made for many years by Parliament to the science and art department, and it is hoped that by the aid of this convention far greater facilities will be obtained for the interchange of works of art between this and other countries than have hitherto existed.

CONVENTION FOR OBTAINING WORKS OF ART.

Convention for promoting universal reproductions of works of art for the benefit of museums of all countries throughout the world. Every country possesses fine historical monuments of art of its own, which can easily be reproduced by casts, electrotypes, photographs, and other processes, without the slightest damage to the originals.

The knowledge of such monuments is necessary to the progress of art, and the reproductions of them would be of a high value to all museums for public instruction.

The commencement of a system of reproducing works of art has been made by the South Kensington Museum, and illustrations of it are now exhibited in the British section of the Paris exhibition, where may be seen specimens of French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Swiss, Russian, Hindoo, Celtic, and English art.

Vide fifteenth report of the science and art department of the committee of council on Education, page 24, Appendix A.

The following outline of operations is suggested:

I. Each country to form its own commission according to its own views for obtaining such reproductions as it may desire for its own museums.

II. The commissions of each country to correspond with one another, and send information of what reproductions each causes to be made, so that every country, if disposed, may take advantage of the labors of other countries at a moderate cost.

III. Each country to arrange for making exchanges of objects which it desires.

IV. In order to promote the formation of the proposed commissions in each country, and facilitate the making of reproductions, the undersigned members of the reigning families of Europe, meeting at the Paris exposition of 1867, have signified their approval of the plan, and their desire to promote the realization of it.

The following princes have already signed this convention:

Great Britain and Ireland, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh; Prussia, Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia; Hesse, Louis, Prince of Hesse; Saxony, Albert, Prince Royal of Saxony; France, Prince Napoleon, (Jerome;) Belgium, Philip, Comte de Handre; Russia, the Cesarevitch, and Nicolas, Duc de Leuchtenberg; Sweden and Norway, Oscar, Prince of Sweden and Norway; Italy, Humbert, Prince Royal of Italy, and Amadeus, Duke of Aosta; Austria, Charles Louis, Archduke of Austria, and Rainer, Archduke of Austria; Denmark, Frederick, Crown Prince of Denmark.

PARIS, 1867.

To the foregoing inquiry his grace the Duke of Marlborough replied:

"I beg leave to inform your royal highness that I shall have pleasure in acting in the manner proposed, so far as the institutions under the science and art department are concerned, and that when called upon I shall be ready to communicate with other authorities having charge of objects of art in the United Kingdom, with the view of obtaining any facilities which may be required by foreign countries."

Evidently there is here presented to the people of the United States, and particularly to this commission, an opportunity to participate in a desirable reciprocal arrangement. There are many ways in which valuable returns might be made to foreign museums by a museum established in the United States.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY.

The proposed exhibition may also be made the occasion of inaugurating another most important institution, the absence of which, on any enlarged and practical scale, has long been deplored by those who appreciate the functions of the fine arts in the progress of civilization. I refer to the establishment of a national collection of paintings and sculpture, which shall embrace as far as possible representative examples of the various periods and schools of art, systematically arranged in some permanently established fire-proof building, where, in connection with a free national academy of design, they may afford the means of art culture, which in the course of time may favorably compare with those of any other similar institution of the Old World. Many capitals of Europe would be comparatively devoid of any attractions for the throngs of tourists, who visit them from all quarters of the world, were it not

for such treasuries of art. These collections thus become sources of wealth to large portions of the communities in which they are situated. They also exercise an important and ever-increasing effect upon the taste and mental development of the industrial classes, independently of their effect upon the development of a high standard of excellence among those devoted to the production of works of a purely artistic nature, and among those patrons of the arts whose discrimination and liberality become incentives to the attainment of eminence for originality and skill by the artists.

But this is a subject which has already been very freely discussed by the lovers of art, and has been brought to our attention in more than one way. A very interesting and suggestive letter on the subject has recently been received from Mr. William M. Swayne, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, who hopes that the excellent opportunity for founding a national art gallery, in connection with the centennial celebration and international exhibition, will not be lost.

It is important that the policy and intentions of the commission, in respect of a suitable building for the reception and display of works of art, should be made known at an early date, in order that artists and others who might be induced to exhibit may make their preparations in season. The success of this department of the exhibition will depend greatly on the nature of the building to be provided. It should be thoroughly fire-proof and secure in every respect.

SECTION 13.

PLANS AND ARCHITECTURE.

MARCH 11, 1872.

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on plans and architecture be requested to report at the May meeting sketches of plans for a building or inclosure to cover about fifty acres of floor-space, with estimates of the cost of such a structure as in their judgment may be deemed necessary.

MAY 23, 1872.

Mr. Parsons, of Texas, from the committee on plans and architecture, submitted the following, to wit:

To the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, President United States Centennial Commission:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the resolution passed by the United States Centennial Commission, March 11, 1872, (see page 75 of the proceedings,) the committee proceeded immediately to their duties, with the purpose of obtaining from architects some preliminary plans and estimates to be laid before the present meeting.

They beg to report that they have had about ten meetings with the committees of the architects of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, for consultation. The object has been to ascertain what conditions and what remuneration should be determined upon by the committee in issuing proposals for competition, it being understood that the competition should, like the exposition itself, be national, and not local. The men most eminent in the profession, and distinguished by their success, have freely communicated their views in writing for our service. Each

of these cities presents different views requiring discussion, but without any serious difference. These can be readily harmonized whenever the time for action may arrive.

There are conditions, however, to be determined by the commission itself in regard to the building, for instructions to the architects, before the committee can proceed a single step, the most important one being, whether any portion of the building shall be a permanent one.

The precise site of the ground upon which the building is to be erected must be determined. It will require an accurate topograpical survey and lithographed plans for the use of the competing architects. Not a step can be taken until this matter is settled.

Your committee would respectfully suggest to the commission the importance of determining these questions at an early day. The proposed building of a structure, to be the largest in the world's history, for such a purpose, together with all its accessories and surroundings, may well demand your serious attention. As it is to be national and universal, it will invite the world's criticism.

Our ability to exhibit an advance in architectural taste and mechanical talent in constructive design in such buildings will be measured largely by European standards. And if it be our earnest intention to make such an effort, we shall only succeed by securing the services of our ablest men—men whose experience at home and abroad has shown them how frequent have been the failures, in one respect or another, in almost every one of these enormous structures, demanding, as they do, almost every condition pertaining to permanent structures. They must be encouraged by our assurance that impartial judgment and integrity alone will govern us in awarding the prizes to the most meritorious plans, and that, when the decision is made, we shall honor the architect in requiring him to superintend the execution of his own design.

HENRY PROBASCO, Ohio,
Chairman.

Which having been read,

Mr. Sawyer, of Utah, moved that the report be accepted and printed in the journal. Which was agreed to.

MAY 24, 1872.

Mr. Parsons, of Texas, from the committee on plans and architecture, reported the communications received from the different boards of architects of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Which were read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Adams, of Florida, offered the following:

Resolved, That the report of the committee on plans and architecture, this day made to the commission, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the executive committee of the commission, with plenary power and express direction, whether by selection or combination, to fix upon and adopt all plans of buildings necessary for the Centennial Exposition; and to make such proposals and contracts in regard to the construction of such necessary buildings as in their own discretion, upon conference with the committee on plans and architecture, may be deemed best.

Which having been read,

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, moved, as a substitute, that the report and communications be referred back to the committee on plans and architecture, with instructions to combine the plans proposed, or adopt a plan and submit the result to the commission for adoption. The substitute was agreed to.

MAY 28, 1872.

Mr. Goshorn, of Ohio, from the committee on plans and architecture, submitted the following report, to wit:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee on plans and architecture, after having carefully considered the various suggestions of eminent architects as to best manner of inviting plans of a design for the centennial anniversary building, submit the following recommendations, with the request that they be confirmed by the commission as a basis for the further action of the committee. Two plans have been proposed for obtaining a design for the building.

First. Limited competition.

Second. Unlimited public competition.

Both plans, while being meritorious in many respects are objectionable in others, and the absolute adoption of either might embarrass the commission. In an enterprise so national in its character it is of the first importance that the architects of the entire country should be afforded an opportunity, as a test of talent, to compete for the design; and it is of equal, if not of greater, importance that the commission should avail itself of the services of the best acknowledged talent in the profession.

It is recommended, therefore, that a system be adopted that shall combine both plans suggested.

The necessity for a thorough investigation and understanding of the specifications to be prescribed for competitors, and the absence of sufficient information to prepare specifically the conditions that shall be required, prevents the committee from presenting, at this session of the commission, a full and detailed report; but the approval of the general plan recommended will enable the committee to proceed with the preliminary steps to secure an appropriate design.

It is proposed for the "limited competition" to select ten architects of eminence and ability, to whom shall be paid $1,000 each for primary sketches or drawings; and to select the ten best designs submitted under the terms of an "unlimited public competition," to each of which there shall be paid $1,000. From the twenty designs thus secured, and to which the second competition shall be limited, there shall be offered the following premiums, viz:

For the first, $15,000; for the second, $10,000; for the third, $6,000; for the fourth, $4,000; for the fifth, $3,000; for the sixth, $2,000.

The conditions upon which the plans shall be furnished for the first and second competitions, and the manner of awarding the premiums, shall be prescribed by the committee on plans and architecture; the awards, however, shall be confirmed by the commission.

The committee, therefore, recommends the adoption of the following resolutions.

A. T. GOSHORN, Ohio,
W. H. PARSONS, Texas,
DAVID ATWOOD, Wisconsin,
O. CLEVELAND, New Jersey,
GEO. A. BATCHELDER, Dakota,
Committee on Plans and Architecture.

Resolved, That the committee on plans and architecture be authorized to select ten architects, to whom shall be paid $1,000 each for preliminary sketches or drawings of plans for the centennial exhibition building; and be further authorized to offer ten prizes of $1,000 each to all architects, or others, for like sketches or drawings, that from the plans submitted under the unlimited competition the ten most meritorious

shall be selected, and that from the twenty designs thus selected, upon which there shall be submitted an estimate of probable cost, and to which the second competition shall be limited, there shall be chosen the six most meritorious, to which the following premiums, respectively, shall be awarded:

For the first, $15,000; for the second, $10,000; for the third, $6,000; for the fourth, $4,000; for the fifth, $3,000; for the sixth, $2,000.

Resolved, That the conditions upon which the sketches or plans for the first and second competition, and the manner of awarding the premiums, shall be prescribed by the committee on plans and architecture; the final award of the premiums, however, shall be subject to the confirmation of the commission.

Resolved, That upon the executive committee advising the committee on plans and architecture that the necessary funds are, or will be, provided to meet the expenses contemplated by the foregoing resolutions, the committee on plans and architecture shall be authorized to solicit designs for the centennial building, in accordance with the plan hereby adopted.

Which having been read, and the question thereupon being upon the first resolution,

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "to which the following premiums shall be awarded," and all after those words. Pending the consideration of which,

The president declared that the hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the commission would adjourn until 4 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of visiting the ship-yards and inspecting the harbor of the port of Philadelphia, pursuant to the invitation of the harbor-master, accepted by the commission this morning.

The hour of 4 o'clock having arrived, the commission re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment.

The question being on the amendment offered by the commissioner from Alabama, to the first resolution on the committee on plans and architecture,

Mr. Stevens, of New Jersey, moved that the report of the committee on plans and architecture, together with the resolutions and the pending amendment, be recommitted to that committee, and that the said committee be authorized, when the proper funds are provided, to spend a sum not to exceed ——— thousand dollars for the purpose of procuring plans and estimates for the erection of the building and appurtenances contemplated by this commission. All plans, whether approved by the committee or not, to be submitted to the commission for final determination. Which was agreed to.

Mr. Spooner, of Massachusetts, moved that the blank in the resolution be filled by inserting the words "twenty thousand."

Mr. Marshall, of New York, moved to make the amount "fifty thousand."

The question being upon the motion making the amount "fifty thousand," the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, and seconded by Mr. Smith, of Georgia, and were as follows:

YEAS—Colorado, Connecticut, Dakota, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin—14.

NAYS—Alabama, California, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee—11.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, moved that the executive committee and the committee on plans and architecture be instructed to confer with

the park commissioners and the authorities of the city of Philadelphia, and locate the exact place upon which the building is to be erected.

Mr. Creigh, of California, moved to amend the motion by inserting after the words "committee on plans and architecture," the words "and the committee on classification." Which was not agreed to. The original motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, moved that the committee on plans and architecture be instructed to confer with the authorities of the city of Philadelphia and the commissioners of Fairmount Park, and to fix the place upon which the exposition building is to be erected. Which was agreed to.

DECEMBER 5, 1872.

Mr. Creigh, of California, presented a communication from the California Institute of Architects, relative to the best mode of procedure in the awarding of the premiums for designs for the centennial exhibition building, and recommending L. R. Townsend as an architect from the Pacific slope as one of ten to be appointed by the commission to whom the subject should be referred. Which was read and referred to the committee on plans and architecture.

DECEMBER 9, 1872.

Mr. Goshorn, of Ohio, from the committee on plans and architecture, submitted the following report, to wit:

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 9, 1872.

To the United States Centennial Commission:

GENTLEMEN: At the last session of the commission, your committee on plans and architecture was instructed, when the proper funds were provided, to procure plans and estimates for the erection of the buildings contemplated for the purposes of the International Exhibition.

A judicious and intelligent prosecution of the work imposed on your committee will require an expenditure of money that has not yet been provided, and, therefore, it will be impossible to submit plans and estimates, as instructed at this session of the commission.

The buildings for so vast and important an exhibition should receive the most careful consideration in all their details, and no plans should be entertained, and certainly none adopted, until after a thorough examination of the subject, in all its bearings and requirements has been made, and an opportunity has been given to all architects and others in the United States, to submit designs in accordance with the specifications that may be prescribed. The national and patriotic character of the enterprise demands that impartial and equal facilities should be granted to all who may desire to compete for the plans.

The commissioners of Fairmount Park have indicated their readiness to transfer to your commission such portion of the park as may be required for the uses of the exhibition, and to render you such aid as may be in their power, whenever you are prepared to assume control of the same.

In view of the limited time preceding the opening of the exhibition, your committee suggests the urgent necessity for the adoption of measures that will warrant a speedy procurement of a design for the exhibition building.

A. T. GOSHORN,
W. H. PARSONS,
O. CLEVELAND,
DAVID ATWOOD,
Committee on Plans and Architecture.

DECEMBER 10, 1872.

Mr. Gantt, of Arkansas, offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on plans and architecture is requested, when the necessary funds are provided, to advertise for plans for the centennial buildings, giving not to exceed sixty days' notice. That in receiving said plans, there shall be unlimited competition. That to the person presenting the plan which shall be accepted, there shall be paid the sum of $10,000: *Provided*, That no conditional or other sum shall be paid for said plan.

Which having been read, and the question being on agreeing to the resolution,

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, moved that the resolution be referred to the executive committee. Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, moved that it be referred to the committee on plans and architecture. Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Which was not agreed to.

The question still being on agreeing to the resolution,

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, moved to amend by striking out the words "ten thousand dollars," and inserting in their place the words "twenty thousand dollars." Which was agreed to.

The question then being on agreeing to the resolution as amended,

Mr. Lowry, of Iowa, called attention to the resolution on this subject adopted by the commission May 28 last. [See Journal, page 144, also May 28, in this section of this compilation.]

Mr. Albertson, of North Carolina, moved that the whole subject be laid on the table.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Donaldson, of Idaho, seconded by Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, and Virginia—10.

NAYS—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Dakota, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—18.

So the motion was not agreed to. The question still being on agreeing to the resolution as amended,

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, moved that the resolution be further amended by striking out all after the words "to advertise for plans for the centennial buildings," and inserting the words following: "And that only the sum of $20,000 be appropriated to the committee on plans and architecture, to be used as they deem best, to procure plans and specifications of the buildings, and that all resolutions in conflict herewith are hereby repealed." Which was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was then agreed to.

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, moved that the report of the committee on plans and architecture, submitted to the commission yesterday afternoon, be adopted. Which was agreed to.

SECTION 14.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1867.

From the report of the executive commissioner, January, 1873.

With a view to the advantages to be derived by us from a better acquaintance with the financial organization and results of the great ex-

hibition at Paris, in 1867, I have compiled the following information from the last official report of the imperial commission:

From the inception of this great enterprise by the decree of the Emperor, February 1, 1865, it was assumed that the immediate benefits of such an exhibition to France and to Paris justified and required an appropriation outright of twelve millions of francs, six millions to be appropriated by the city of Paris, and six millions by the state. The total expense being estimated at twenty millions of francs, ($4,000,000,) there remained a sum of eight million of francs ($1,600,000) to be raised in some other way. This was done by a guarantee company of voluntary subscribers, organized under the auspices of the imperial commission. The object of the guarantee company was to provide for, or to guarantee to meet if required, within the specified limit of twenty million of francs, such portions of the expenses of the undertaking as were not covered by the appropriation of twelve millions of francs ($2,400,000) by the State and city; and, secondly, by the receipts, of whatever nature. The appropriations out of the public treasury were to be exhausted before any call was to be made upon the guarantee company.

The money was appropriated to the imperial commission direct, and all claims upon the receipts or revenue were relinquished with one reservation only, and this was, that in case of there being any profit after the liquidation of all costs, this profit was to be equally divided between the state, the city, and the guarantee company. The subscribers to the guarantee fund thus had, in addition to the motive of promoting and sustaining a beneficent enterprise, the prospect of a possible gain.

There was no difficulty in securing the full subscription. The subscription-books were opened to the public in April, 1865. The minimum of the total subscription was fixed at eight millions of francs, ($1,600,000,) divided into eight thousand shares of one thousand francs ($200) each. Only twenty francs, or 2 per cent., was required at the time of subscribing.

The subscriptions flowed in rapidly, and by the 20th day of July, 1865, the date of closing the books, had reached a total of 10,347,000 francs.

The guarantee company was allowed by law a representation in the imperial commission. Nineteen of the guarantee-fund subscribers were selected for this purpose by the imperial commission. The total number of subscribers to the guarantee fund was 1,036, and they were found among the manufacturers, skilled artisans, engineers, merchants, and professional men of Paris and France generally. Their names and amounts subscribed are all published in the final reports of the commission.

The money appropriated out of the public treasury was not required in one payment. Three millions were to be advanced in 1865, six millions in 1866, and three millions in 1867.

EXPENSES.

The balance-sheet of the whole period up to the 30th of June, 1869, shows that there was a total expenditure of 22,983,818 francs, (or about $4,596,763,) and that the receipts from all sources, including the sale of the buildings, were 26,114,662 francs, thus showing an excess of receipts over the outlays of 3,130,844.10 francs, or about $626,168.

In the statement of receipts the appropriation of the 12,000,000 of francs by the State and the city are the leading items. The members of the guarantee company were not called upon beyond the installment

first paid, but by the terms of their subscription were entitled to one-third of the surplus.

The receipts from admission were:

	Francs.
By subscription, (season tickets)	935,050
By the turnstiles	9,830,369
Total from admission	10,865,419

or about $2,432,709.

The next three largest sources of revenue were:

	Francs.
Restaurants and bars	475,327
Official catalogue	323,000
Interest upon current accounts	249,806

The sources of revenue were many and varied, and are fully enumerated in the annexed tabular transcripts from the final official balance-sheets, which not only show the sources of revenue, but the amounts, and also the expenses in full and instructive details.

Premising that the sums appropriated by France and the city of Paris (12,000,000 francs, or $2,400,000) were not returned in cash, but should be considered as donations, the actual profits or excess of receipts over the expenditures amounted to (including interest on current accounts) 2,766,000 francs up to August 4, 1871. Of this one-third was paid over to the city, one-third to the State, and the other third to the subscribers to the guarantee fund. These subscribers were thus not only re-imbursed, with interest, the small installment they had paid in, but participated in the profits, each share of one thousand francs, upon which only twenty francs had been paid in, receiving as interest two francs eleven centimes, and eighty-nine francs five centimes as dividends.

A large part of this excess to the credit of the guarantee subscribers was not accepted by them and has been devoted to public benefactions. There yet remains a sum of 47,283 francs in reserve, which, if not required for other legitimate and unforeseen demands, is to be similarly disposed of.

The imperial commission, in closing the financial chapter of their report, say:

"So terminates, with a financial success, happily complementing its moral success, this vast enterprise, which, in all, will not have cost the country more than about 9,000,000 of francs, ($1,800,000.)

"It is not within the limits of this report to analyze the results of the grand solemnity of 1867, whether in view of the advancement of the arts and sciences or of bringing the nations of the earth into closer accord, but it seems at least proper to conclude this chapter devoted to the finances of the exposition with a few remarks upon its economical significance.

"For the first time in a great universal exhibition private capitalists were associated with the government in the work. In order to protect the future it was essential, although it appeared to be improbable at the outset, that the public should not have occasion to repent of its confidence, and, one might also say, of their disinterested patriotism. Beside, in view of the general credit and the position of the financial movement, disturbed by many shocks and mutations, it became highly desirable to prove that an undertaking exposed to the most unfavorable chances can, when it is well conducted, give good results.

"Such was the problem laid upon the imperial commission, and the commission has the honor of having successfully solved it. By this result it has given to the business world a most salutary example; and more than this, it has given a happy precedent which will not be forgotten; which re assures private capitalists, up to this time not eager to embark in such enterprises, and which will, doubtless, greatly facilitate the task of those who organize future exhibitions."

This encouraging view is perfectly legitimate and well-founded when we regard the direct benefits flowing from great universal exhibitions to the region in which they are held, and consider the money-value of these benefits as so much added to the receipts. We have seen that in the case of the Paris exhibition these benefits were considered sufficient to justify the appropriation out of the public funds of twelve millions of francs. With this basis of money the success was achieved. We need a similar foundation, in amount bearing a just relation to the magnitude and importance of our enterprise.

We are aware of the feeling of Congress at the present time in regard to appropriations for the work committed to us. We also know that, so far at least as regards *immediate* assurance of adequate funds, we cannot rely on the popular subscription. We hope that it may be sufficient, and it may be in time as the merits of the work become better known, but the necessities of our enterprise require that there should not longer be any doubt about the necessary funds. There is no time for further delay. When you carefully look into the short future of three years until the opening of the exhibition in 1876, and measure the time required for the different stages of the work, you will see that the preparations must commence *this spring*. The general plan must be decided upon, and the work must be pressed forward vigorously, or we shall fail to achieve what we desire and what the nation expects of us.

The President of the United States should soon be notified by the governor of the State of Pennsylvania "that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings," &c., in order that proclamation may be made to the nations, as contemplated by the act.

The amount requisite to insure the construction of buildings must be guaranteed or appropriated at once. Enough in this way to cover the estimated excess of expenses over receipts would practically solve the problem for us. The subscriptions and the organization of the Board of Finance could proceed unchanged, the only difference being that the stock subscribers would have an assured property basis, and could reasonably expect to be re-imbursed, perhaps with a profit. Under such conditions the subscription throughout the country would become general and liberal.

COST OF THE BUILDING AT PARIS, 1867.

The total cost of the Paris exposition building was 11,783,024 francs 93 centimes (about $2,356,604.) It covered 153,138 square meters of surface, and the expense per square meter was thus 76 francs 81 centimes, being about $15.36.

The total expenditure was distributed as follows:

	Total expense.	Per square meter.
	Francs. c.	*F.* c.
Earthwork, masonry, carpentry, and lumber	1,854,768 23	12 10
Metal-work	7,970,799 08	52 02
Ornamentation, covering with zinc, and glazing	874,070 81	5 70
Painting and decoration	567,890 89	3 71
Flooring, paving, doors, and sundry expenses	205.697 34	1 34
Personal and general expenses	309,798 58	1 94
Total	11,783,024 93	76 81
Total in dollars, (approximated)	$2,356,604 98	$15 36

In the annexed tabular statement of the receipts and outlays by the imperial commission to the close of operations January 4, 1872, the sum total of all the disbursements is given at 26,256,805.20 francs. Subtracting from this the two last items of dividends and funds in reserve gives as the total cost of the work 23,443,522.20 francs, or in dollars, at five francs to the dollar, $4,688,704.44.

The percentage of each item will be found in the last column. A little over 50 per cent. was required for the building, 12 per cent. for laying out the park, and nearly 5 per cent. was expended in awards.

I append also tabular statements regarding the number of persons engaged in connection with the imperial commission as co-laborers in the executive departments as jurors and commissioners. It includes foreign commissions and special committees. The total number of persons is 4,509.

These figures do not include the employés and agents of the departments of police, fire, and postal service, of the telegraphs, or of the customs, which numbered all together 841. This figure added to the total above given gives over 5,250 persons engaged in the work. Besides these, about 400 persons were employed in various capacities about the grounds, the garden, and aquariums, and the offices.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.—*General balance-sheet of receipts and expenses to the close of operations February 4, 1872.*

RECEIPTS.			EXPENSES.		
Items.	Francs.	Per ct.	Items.	Francs.	Per ct.
Subsidy from the government	6,000,000 00	22.85	Building of palace	11,783,024 93	50.26
Subsidy from the city of Paris	6,000,000 00	22.85	Subsidies for interior installation	292,272 20	1.25
Admissions by season tickets	935,050 00	3.56	Installation of machinery	1,347,557 80	5.75
Admissions by the turnstiles	9,830,369 50	37.44	Water-fixtures, &c., and water	346,134 23	1.47
Restaurants and bars	475,327 37	1.81	Gas-fixtures, &c., and gas	346,108 60	1.47
Rooms and shops	40,020 00	.15	Inclosing park	50,000 00	.21
Office for exchanging moneys	25,000 00	.09	Laying out of park	2,879,621 52	12.28
Chairs	36,000 00	.13	Bridge on Quai d'Orsay	69,278 26	.29
Rolling-chairs	10,000 00	.04	Subsidies for workmen traveling	10,233 25	.04
Tobacco-shops	70,000 00	.27	Printing and advertising	272,327 43	1.16
Advertising	75,000 00	.28	Administration and superintendence	957,431 04	4.08
Catalogue	323,000 00	1.23	Material, cost of office	139,316 65	.60
Medals	14,361 60	.05	Erecting offices in Champ de Mars	102,242 91	.43
Photographs	85,000 00	.32	Extra expense of exposition of fine arts	92,595 48	.39
Privilege of water	18,757 30	.07	Experiments	597,410 27	2.55
Privilege of gas	108,322 07	.41	Medals and rewards	1,089,443 88	4.64
Material from demolition of palace	1,011,779 82	3.85	Perquisites	615,204 20	2.62
Material from demolition of park	63,475 51	.24	Cost of entertainments	174,680 09	.74
Water-closets	25,011 05	.09	Distribution of prizes	578,530 38	2.46
Dressing-rooms	35,000 00	.13	Interest paid for advances from Credit Foncier	10,353 92	.04
Grants to Billancourt	70,000 00	.26	Musical exposition	190,900 52	.81
Interest accruing from accounts	364,811 32	1.39	Expenses not foreseen	1,099,087 31	4.68
Concerts	106,417 40	.40	Care of palace	79,584 37	.34
Various sources	534,102 26	2.03	Restoring Champ de Mars	320,182 96	1.34
			Net benefit composing the dividends	2,766,000 00	.....
			Funds held in reserve for unforeseen contingencies	47,283 00	.....
Total	26,256,805 20	.....	Total	26,256,805 20	.....

PARIS, 1867.—*General balance-sheet of financial operations.*

FIRST PERIOD, (COMMENCEMENT,) FEBRUARY 1, 1863, TO JUNE 30, 1869. (*a*)

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Subsidies	$2,400,000	Establishment of exposition	$3,499,973
Admissions	2,153,083	Salaries	645,123
Sale of privileges and various receipts	454,797	Remunerations	451,622
Sale of material of building, &c	217,051	Re-imbursement with interest of the sum of 2 per cent. of the guaranteed capital paid by subscribers, (*b*) (mem.)	
Deposit of 2 per cent. of the capital of guarantee and interest, (*b*) (mem.)			

SECOND PERIOD, FROM JUNE 30, 1869, TO JULY 31, 1871.

Interest on current account of 1869	$12,806	Expenses paid:	
Interest on current account of 1870	6,290	Printing material and expenses of office	$1,872
Total for privilege of renting chairs	1,000	Managing and superintending	7,249
Total for privilege of renting gas-fixtures	1,573	Gratuities, medals, and rewards	3,460
From other sources	237	Law suits and other expenses not provided for in the estimate	43,856
		First dividend:	
		Restoring the Champ de Mars	5,381
		Remitted to the State	160,000
		Remitted to the city of Paris	160,000
		Distributed to the subscribers	150,626

THIRD PERIOD, FROM JULY 31 TO THE CLOSING.

Interest on funds	$3,703	Estimated expenses:	
From other sources	2,072	Fees and expenses due to those engaged in lawsuit	$7,233
Amount not claimed on capital from 2 per cent. invested	480	Indemnities to those engaged by the commission	3,266
Amount not claimed on the interest from same capital	63	Indemnities to assistants of the commission	5,940
		Balance due contractors	11,856
		Cost of classifying documents	630
		Last dividend:	
		To be repaid to the State on the day of closing	24,400
		To be repaid the same day to the city of Paris	24,400
		To distribute to subscribers through the Credit Foncier	24,400
		Amounts to be repaid on the day of closing to the "Credit Foncier," who will dispose of it as instructed by the minister of commerce:	
		Amounts not claimed to July 31 reserved contingently for some public work—(*d*)	
		Upon the capital obtained from payment of 2 per cent	480
		Upon the interest from the capital of 2 per cent	63
		Upon first dividend of $160,000	9,373
		Amount held for contingencies reserved, and for a work for the public good	9,456
Total (*c*)	5,251,361		

NOTES TO PRECEDING TABLE.

(*a*) The grouping of figures adopted for showing the operations of this period are given in Document No. 10, (pp. 630, 631,) according to Schedule No. 63, (pp. 559, 560,) which gives in detail the receipts and expenditures, by chapter, from the estimate.

(*b*) The subscribers to the guaranteed capital were responsible for the sum total of $2,069,400. They made on subscribing a payment of 2 per cent., amounting to $41,388. The imperial commission could use this guarantee fund only in case of deficiency in the amounts estimated to maintain this deposit beyond the limits of its estimate. It is for this reason that the total deposit of $41,388, and the re-imbursement of the same sum with interest, amounting to $4,388. figure only as a memorandum, and that the whole amount from the depositary received and re-imbursed by the Credit Foncier was itself not comprised in the balance given up to June 30, 1869; but, in the final balance of liquidation, it became indispensable to show properly the receipts as well as the expenditures estimated to the third period and those not reclaimed to July 31, 1871, which amount, with principal and interest, to $543.

(*c*) Figures regulated according to the results of the final operations of liquidation, and verified in an extra session of the finance committee held February 4, 1872.

(*d*) See the result of the deliberation before given, (p. 657,) and the decisions hereinafter given, (p. 662.)

(*e*) Total of amounts to be paid at once, regulated after the results of the final operations of liquidation, and verified in the extra session of the finance committee held February 4, 1872.

(*f*) Total of amount to deposit in Credit Foncier regulated as the preceding.

(*g*) The subscribers to the guarantee capital, after having been re-imbursed the amount they paid, were entitled to the following sums: Interest at 5 per cent. of paid-up capital, $4,388; first dividend one-third, $160,000; second dividend one-third, $24,000. For each $200 subscribed, or for $4 paid in, they received, in addition to the re-imbursement of this last sum, interest, at 5 per cent., $0.30; gain, in two dividends, $17.80.

Area assigned, in the Champ de Mars, to each country.

Country.	Surface occupied—				
	In the palace.	In the park.		On the river-bank.	Total surface.
		Covered.	Uncov'd.		
France.....sq. meters.	67,025	27,891	58,319	4,311	157,546
Holland.....do....	2,208	909	3,803	.....	6,920
Belgium.....do....	7,336	2,416	6,756	.....	16,508
North Germany.....do....	12,791	896	8,200	.....	21,887
Hesse.....do....	1,032	20	104	.....	1,156
Baden.....do....	823	.....	.....	.....	823
Würtemberg.....do....	1,312	428	588	.....	2,328
Bavaria.....do....	1,178	565	571	.....	2,314
Austria.....do....	8,569	1,686	7,241	.....	17,496
Switzerland.....do....	2,948	1,412	2,136	.....	6,496
Spain.....do....	2,015	578	800	.....	3,393
Portugal.....do....	696	157	1,163	.....	2,016
Greece.....do....	696	.....	.....	.....	696
Denmark.....do....	1,049	18	400	.....	1,467
Sweden and Norway.....do....	2,010	469	2,167	.....	4,646
Russia.....do....	3,145	1,439	1,707	.....	6,291
Italy.....do....	4,030	438	2,522	.....	6,990
Poutifical states.....do....	419	64	346	.....	829
Roumanian principalities.....do....	901	58	1,632	.....	2,591
Turkey.....do....	1,347	352	2,432	.....	4,131
Egypt.....do....	555	1,634	4,266	.....	6,455
Persia.....do...	105	.....	.....	.....	105
China.....do....	362	725	1,366	.....	2,453
Japan.....do....	591	107	1,051	.....	1,749
Siam.....do....	137	87	183	.....	407
Tunis.....do....	439	651	1,857	.....	2,947
Morocco.....do....	726	198	674	.....	1,598
United States of America.....do....	3,870	1,642	3,472	.....	8,984
South American republics.....do....	704	.....	.....	.....	704
Brazil.....do....	470	.....	.....	.....	470
Hawaii.....do....	63	.....	.....	.....	63
Great Britain.....do....	23,586	7,273	4,752	1,608	37,219
Partial totals.....	.....	52,113	118,508	.....	.....
General totals.....	153,138	170,621		5,919	329,678

Available horizontal surface occupied in the buildings, by countries and by groups.

Country.	History of labor.	Groups.							Totals.
		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	X.	
France.....sq. meters.	476	1,120	3,335	3,526	1,509	8,247	3,799	1,106	23,118
Holland.....do....	30	28	48	65	109	274	180	6	737
Belgium.....do....	.....	104	232	362	196	956	180	.....	2,030
North Germany.....do....	10	279	437	533	957	1,190	203	270	3,879
Hesse.....do....	.....	42	48	56	30	122	34	.....	332
Baden.....do....	.....	48	65	70	42	146	42	.....	413
Würtemberg.....do....	.....	82	37	87	40	73	23	.....	342
Bavaria.....do....	.....	44	50	16	50	121	32	.....	313
Austria.....do....	55	97	372	491	242	1,222	224	.....	2,703
Switzerland.....do....	10	26	45	120	120	234	70	.....	625
Spain.....do....	25	32	30	103	33	155	80	.....	458
Portugal.....do....	30	14	33	50	16	47	30	.....	220
Greece.....do....	.....	16	19	41	30	30	30	.....	166
Denmark.....do....	21	24	68	21	20	56	15	.....	225
Sweden and Norway.....do....	38	70	50	55	40	220	75	.....	548
Russia.....do....	46	21	105	89	122	120	143	.....	646
Italy.....do....	100	90	138	121	101	474	200	.....	1,224
Pontifical states.....do....	24	44	22	10	10	10	10	.....	130
Roumanian principalities.....do....	40	44	22	10	10	10	10	.....	146
Turkey.....do....	.....	49	58	96	50	104	80	.....	437
Egypt.....do....	.....	6	50	24	9	112	.....	.....	201
Persia.....do....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
China.....do....	.....	4	18	15	8	.....	28	.....	73
Japan.....do....	.....	3	15	11	2	41	19	.....	91
Siam.....do....	.....	3	8	10	2	6	19	.....	48
Tunis.....do....	.....	12	16	16	8	28	.....	.....	80
Morocco.....do....	.....	12	23	18	8	28	58	.....	147
United States of America.....do....	.....	59	84	108	88	230	250	.....	819
South American republics.....do....	.....	24	52	21	43	23	.....	.....	163
Brazil.....do....	.....	14	17	21	18	23	.....	.....	93
Hawaii.....do....	.....	.....	.....	20	22	.....	.....	.....	42
Great Britain.....do....	157	545	1,309	1,372	778	3,011	1,623	.....	8,795
Total.....	1,062	2,956	6,842	7,558	4,713	17,310	7,457	1,382	49,280

ORGANIZATION OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION COMMISSION.

Number of persons engaged as collaborators of the imperial commission and nature of the service.

	French.	Foreign.	Total.
Subscribers to the guarantee-fund	1,033	3	1,036
Imperial commission	10	2	12
Committees of the imperial commission	1	.....	1
Commissariat-general	186	.....	186
Foreign commissions and committees	23	859	882
Jury of new order of recompenses	3	8	11
Jury upon fine arts, agriculture, and industry	216	212	428
Jury upon fine arts, agriculture, and industry, (associate members and substitutes)	152	113	265
Authors and editors of the jury reports	27	2	29
Committees of admission	160	.....	160
Bureaus of the committees of admission of group X	3	.....	3
Jury of admission of works of art	27	.....	27
Commission upon the history of labor	2	.....	2
Jury upon alimentary establishments	.....	.....	.....
Installation syndicates	76	.....	76
Presidents and secretaries of department committees	422	.....	422
Commission for the exposition of agriculture	1	.....	1
Commission for the horticultural exposition	.....	.....	.....
Commission for the arboricultural exposition	.....	.....	.....
Committee of weights, measures, and coins	5	6	11
Committee on ventilation	2	.....	2
Committee upon the exposition of musical works	29	.....	29
Committee upon yachts, and experiments in salvage	10	.....	10
Commission for encouraging study by workingmen	8	.....	8
Miscellaneous	49	.....	49
Architects engaged in the erection of the trophies in the hall of the distribution of prizes	2	.....	2
Co-operators in the exposition of the history of labor	503	306	809
Committee upon recovery of funds and auditing accounts	.....	.....	.....
Jury of admission for the gallery of the history of labor	41	7	48
Total	2,991	1,518	4,509

CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING—PARIS EXPOSITION.

Dimensions and weight of materials used.

Designation of the galleries.	Length, in meters.	Breadth, in meters.	Surface, in square meters.	Mean radius, in meters.	Height, in meters.	Weight of metal used in the construction, in tons of 1,000 kilograms.			Roofing-zinc, in square meters.
						Sheet-iron.	Cast iron.	Corrugated iron.	
Grand vestibule	.....	.....	3,592	.....	16.00	221.97	11.37	29.79	
Interior promenade	367.67	6.00	2,206	23.50	5.80	84.33	28.52	.....	
Gallery of the history of labor	398.12	8.50	3,384	30.75	8.60	77.70	12.85	.....	
Gallery of works of art	472.00	15.00	7,080	42.50	11.50	180.99	44.27	.....	
Gallery of the liberal arts	538.00	6.00	3,228	53.00	7.68	96.57	120.53	.....	
First gallery, of 23 meters breadth	660.52	23.00	15,192	72.50	7.68	549.09	412.11	12.12	58,915
Second gallery, of 23 meters breadth	836.44	23.00	19,238	100.50	7.56	653.66	537.29	15.49	
Third gallery, of 23 meters breadth	1,012.35	23.00	23,284	128.50	7.50	1,085.22	103.68	12.55	
Three circular passages, of 5 meters breadth	750.47	15.00	11,257	86.50	6.20	290.35	181.14	.....	
Machine-gallery	1,183.70	35.00	41,430	147.50	25.00	6,886.18	204.26	680.47	
Gallery of food-products and exterior promenade	1,367.46	17.00	23,247	183.50	7.50	1,046.09	83.23	249.75	
Sundries	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	12.15	.....	0.15	
Averages and totals	892.94	171.50	153,138	106.25	12.55	11,184.30	1,739.25	1,000.32	58,915

Number of trips coming and going.

Modes of transportation.	During the whole period.	Mean number daily.
Railway to the exposition	1,472,969	6,788
Steamboats on the Seine	2,787,620	12,846
Omnibus	7,169,606	33,041
Light vehicles	2,328,000	10,724
Public cabs	1,486,000	6,848
Private carriages	371,000	1,710
On foot	14,384,805	66,291
Total trips, coming and going	30,000,000	138,248

The imperial commission counted no less than 15,000,000 of visitors, including all who arrived within the inclosures, whether paying visitors, exhibitors, or employés. This necessitated the same number of trips coming and going, being 30,000,000 in all, as above stated.

SECTION 15.

APPROPRIATION BY CONGRESS PROPOSED—APPROPRIATION MADE BY CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MAY 23.

The executive committee reported:

A governmental appropriation to cover the actual expenses of the National Commission should, however, be made, and it may be well, at proper time, to ask Congress to make such appropriation. Their duties will draw heavily upon their time, and they should not, even if able, be made to pay expenses also; nor should they, as national officers, be dependent on the hospitality of the city of Philadelphia. Their efficiency and independence will be greatly increased by such reasonable appropriation as should be cheerfully made by Congress, in view of the precedent created in paying the expenses of the United States commissioners to the Paris exposition of 1867, and other current expenses connected therewith.

From report of executive committee, December 4, 1872.

Finding itself embarrassed for want of funds to pay for the printing and distribution of books and blanks relating to the organization of the Board of Finance, and to conduct its other labors, the executive committee appealed to the citizens of Philadelphia for aid, which resulted in the appointment of a citizens' committee, consisting of Hon. D. M. Fox, J. B. Lippincott, Edwin H. Fitler, Joseph Patterson, Edwin M. Lewis, John O. James, James L. Claghorn, William Sellers, W. W. Harding, and Henry G. Morris. After consultation with the city authorities, this committee decided to recommend an appropriation by the municipality of the sum of $50,000 as a provision for the current expenses of the commission, which sum was voted by the city councils with promptness and unanimity. This generous action is an evidence of the great inter-

est which the city feels in the centennial celebration, and insures the successful prosecution of the preliminary labors of the commission.

* * * * * * *

The National Commission, in promoting the organization of the Board of Finance, has divested itself of all financial trusts in connection with the exhibition, reserving to itself its character as a disinterested and independent board of direction representing the Government and people of the United States.

The duties of his office will require from each commissioner a large amount of his time and labor, and the necessity of attending periodical meetings in Philadelphia involves considerable expense.

The functions of the commission cannot be properly performed without permanent officers and competent clerks and agents, and it is not unreasonable to ask that these indispensable expenses should be borne by the National Government. The citizens of Philadelphia and its municipal authorities have shown a spirit of liberality in sustaining thus far what should be a common burden, as it is for the general benefit, and the commission should no longer be dependent upon them. Its independence, dignity, and usefulness will be increased by the further recognition of its material functions and provision for its expenses by the General Government.

DECEMBER 5, 1872.

The president submitted a communication from John L. Shoemaker, chairman of the centennial committee of the councils of Philadelphia, transmitting a copy of the ordinance passed by the councils of Philadelphia making an appropriation of $50,000 for the preliminary expenses of the commission. And the same having been read,

Mr. Matthews, of Illinois, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the thanks of the commission are hereby heartily extended to the mayor and councils and people of Philadelphia for their most generous and liberal contribution for forwarding the objects of the commission.

Resolved, That the communication be referred to the committee on finance.

DECEMBER 6, 1872.

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, offered the following:

Resolved, That Congress be memorialized to guarantee against loss the undertaking to an amount not exceeding two and a half millions of dollars. Which having been read, and the question being on the adoption of the resolution,

Mr. Birney, of Michigan, moved to amend by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting in place thereof the following: "That Congress be memorialized to make an appropriation in aid of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence."

Pending the consideration of which,

Mr. Prosser, of Tennessee, moved that the commission take a recess until 3½ o'clock this afternoon. Which was agreed to.

The hour of 3½ o'clock p. m. having arrived, the members of the commission re-assembled.

Mr. Goshorn, of Ohio, acting as president, stated that the question was upon agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from Michigan to the resolution offered by the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, moved that the resolution, together

with the pending amendment, be referred to the committee on finance, with power to take such action on the subject as to them may seem most advisable.

The subject was discussed by Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Pruyn, of New York, Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, Mr. Gobright, of District of Columbia, Mr. Earle, of Maryland, and Mr. Holton, of Wisconsin.

And pending the consideration of the motion to refer,

Mr. Lowry, of Iowa, (by unanimous consent,) moved that when the commission adjourns it will adjourn to meet to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, in this room. Which was agreed to.

On motion, the commission adjourned.

LEWIS WALN SMITH,
Temporary Secretary.

DECEMBER 7, 1872.

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, having vacated the chair, Mr. Lowry, of Iowa, fifth vice-president, acting as president, stated that the subject pending at the adjournment of the commission yesterday would now be in order; and that the question was on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, that the resolution requesting an appropriation from Congress, together with the pending amendment, be referred to the committee on finance, with power to take such action on the subject as to them may seem most advisable.

After further discussion by Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, Mr. McCormick, of Arizona, Mr. Prosser, of Tennessee, and Mr. Gantt, of Arkansas,

Mr. Pruyn, of New York, moved that the motion to refer to the committee on finance, and the resolution and pending amendment be laid on the table, for the purpose of enabling him to offer a resolution on the same subject. Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

Mr. Pruyn, of New York, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the resolution, and the proposed amendment thereto, now on the table, in reference to an application to Congress in aid for carrying out the objects of the exhibition, be referred to a special committee of five members, to report upon the same for the action of the commission by resolution or otherwise.

Which was agreed to.

The president announced that Mr. Pruyn, of New York, having declined to act as chairman, he had appointed Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, chairman, and Mr. Goshorn, of Ohio, Mr. Pruyn, of New York, Mr. Boteler, of West Virginia, and Mr. Nye, of Maine, the other members of the committee, under the resolution.

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That Congress be asked to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a special commission of three judicious persons, who shall duly consider and report to the President before the next session of Congress what, in their judgment, is the further duty of the Government in regard to the great international exhibition to be held in 1876.

And the same having been read, moved that the resolution be referred to the special committee of five members relative to memorializing Congress for an appropriation. Which was agreed to.

Mr. Wood, of Virginia, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, 1*st*. That it is the sense of this commission that the Congress

of the United States should annually appropriate a sum of money sufficient to pay the reasonable expenses of the members of the commission while in the discharge of their duties, and the salaries of such officers of the commission as the commission from time to time may find it necessary to employ.

Resolved, 2*d*. That the committee on finance be, and they are hereby, directed to memorialize Congress on the subject, and to obtain the appropriation contemplated in the first resolution.

Which was read and referred to the same committee.

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That Congress be memorialized to appropriate the sum of one hundred thousand dollars annually to the Centennial Commission to meet the expenses of the commission and the purposes of the exposition, and that the executive committee prepare and present a memorial to Congress in this behalf.

And the same having been read, moved that the resolution be referred to the special committee on the subject. Which was agreed to.

DECEMBER 9, 1872.

Mr. Loring, from the special committee appointed to take into consideration and report upon the subject of memorializing Congress for an appropriation for the expenses of the commission, submitted the following report:

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 9, 1872.

The committee to whom was referred the resolve submitting the question of finance to the consideration of the Congress of the United States, would respectfully submit the annexed memorial (Appendix No. 7) as, in their opinion, the best method of appeal for national aid.

GEORGE B. LORING,
Chairman.

Which having been read,

Mr. Creigh, of California, moved that the report be accepted, and that the members of the commission be requested to affix their signatures to the memorial to be transmitted to Congress. Which was agreed to.

APPENDIX No. 7.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

The memorial of the United States Centennial Commission, appointed under the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence," &c., respectfully represents, that, at its recent meeting in Philadelphia, it was ascertained by the reports of its members, from various parts of the Union, that the people of their respective States had not furnished such material aid as is now required for the important work with which the commission has been charged, and that the *pro rata* stock subscriptions, contemplated by the act approved June 1, 1872, cannot be made in time to enable the commission to complete its preliminary arrangements for the proposed exhibition, so that it may, in all respects, comport with the dignity of our Government, the character of its institutions, the growth of the nation, and the grandeur of the event which it is intended to commemorate. Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully and earnestly solicit such assistance from Congress as, in its

judgment, may be required by the exigencies of the case for those preparations now necessary to be made for carrying into effect the general wish of the country, "that the completion of the first century of its national existence shall be commemorated by an exhibition of its national resources and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older nations." And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

DECEMBER 9, 1872.

Mr. Prosser, of Tennessee, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the committee on finance be requested to proceed to Washington and lay before Congress and the committee on centennial affairs of that body, [a statement of] the amount which it is desired that Congress shall appropriate for the benefit of the centennial celebration, and the manner in which it shall be expended.

Which was read and adopted.

DECEMBER 10, 1872.

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That hereafter the centennial commissioners and alternates shall be entitled to be refunded the actual cost of transportation to and from the sessions of the commission, and all members of the committees shall be entitled to be refunded the same in attending any sessions of the committees, except such sessions as may be held during the sessions of the commission, and each commissioner shall receive $500 per annum in lieu of all other expenses, charges, and compensation for services, commencing on the first of January, 1873, which sum shall be payable quarterly.

Which was read, and referred to the committee on finance.

SECTION 16.

PROPOSED APPROPRIATION BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JANUARY 22, 1873.

The executive committee authorized the chairman to prepare a letter, to be signed by the committee, addressed to the governor of Pennsylvania, requesting his assistance in procuring from the legislature of that State an appropriation for the centennial celebration, and suggesting a personal interview by the members of the committee with the proper committees of the legislature.

On the 28th of January the committee, together with a delegation from the councils of Philadelphia, the park commission, and the State centennial commission, had the desired interview with his excellency Governor Hartranft and the members of the proper committees of the legislature, as well as with the members of both houses, and explained to them the importance of a State appropriation of at least a million dollars to promote the success of the exhibition. The matter is still under consideration.

On the 4th February, 1873, the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, chairman of the executive committee, addressed to the governor of Pennsylvania the letter, of which the following is a copy, and which his excellency communicated to both branches of the State legislature on the 7th of February, 1873:

JOHNSTOWN, *February* 4, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Personally, and on behalf of my colleagues, I desire to convey to you an acknowledgment of the very favorable impression left upon our minds by the interview which you accorded to the executive committee of the Centennial Commission and those who kindly accompanied us, and by the assurance that anything you could legally do as chief magistrate of the commonwealth to aid us in our work would be cheerfully done.

Since our interview I presume you have seen, in one or more newspapers of the State, editorial articles which strove to identify the work of the National Centennial Commission with schemes for the removal of the State capital, and strongly opposing any appropriation by the legislature for centennial purposes. I have been much surprised at this display of unfairness and illiberality, and may attribute to it more importance than it deserves. At a time when all the States are appealed to for subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, and when the other members of the commission are constantly asking, What will Pennsylvania do? anything like a division of sentiment within the State is to be deplored.

It was to be expected that the proposal to hold a national celebration and international exhibition under the authority and patronage of the Federal Government at Philadelphia would meet with opposition from the cities and citizens of other States, who might wish to claim so rare and valuable a distinction for themselves, or dislike to see it bestowed upon Pennsylvania. Whatever feeling of this sort once existed has been happily subdued. Through the patriotic labors of the Centennial Commission, nobly aided by the newspaper press, the country at large is beginning to understand that the enterprise is not local in its character, but national; that Philadelphia was chosen because it was the birthplace of that national independence which it is the purpose of the centennial to celebrate, and that questions of local or personal interest are insignificant when compared with the considerations of national reputation, honor, and profit involved in the successful prosecution of a work which is not only of moment to our own land, but also to the whole world.

The members of the National Commission have been giving their time and labor to the task of combating prejudice and enlisting popular favor in the States which they represent, and the press of the country, with a few exceptions, has generously and without asking or receiving pay, published such matters connected with the proceedings of the commission as were of public interest, and has rendered other friendly services of inestimable value.

In accepting their important trust under the act of Congress, which was incomplete in that it supplied no means for carrying its provisions into effect, the National Commissioners felt that if they engaged earnestly in their work, popular sentiment would sustain them and a way would open for the successful prosecution of their labors. I believe that Congress will come to the aid of the commission when it has made such progress as to deserve it; and will make such an appropriation as will place the agents of the Government upon an independent and respectable footing. The National Commission looks to the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia to make such a grant as will show that here where the money is to be expended there is confidence in the enterprise, and when this action is taken we have no doubt that the people of this and other States will speedily contribute, through the Centennial Board of Finance, all the funds needed to prepare and conduct the exhibition.

The members of the Centennial Commission in obtaining the passage of the act of Congress authorizing the organization of the Board of Finance, desired to relieve themselves from the custody of the large sums of money to be received and expended in managing the exhibition, and from all suspicion of enjoying any pecuniary interest or profit.

They did not, however, abdicate their functions, and they retain such supervision of the proceedings of the Board of Finance as is intended to give a national indorsement of its acts, to insure the proper conduct of the exhibition, an equitable distribution of its revenues, and the preservation of its history.

Efforts have been made to give the Board of Finance a national character, and to make its management thoroughly representative. The stock is now being offered for a hundred days in each State and Territory of the Union. When the books shall be closed, it is provided that one hundred subscribers of stock shall be named by the Centennial Commission, from whom the stockholders shall elect a board of twenty-five directors. Such a provision was necessary, because it would be impossible for stockholders, scattered all over the country, to confer with each other, or even to know the representative men who should be elected directors. The commission resolved at its last session that fifteen candidates should be residents of the city of Philadelphia, and imposed the duty of making all nominations upon the executive committee. It is the purpose of the committee to place in nomination men of noted integrity and ability, whose names will be an assurance of honest and skillful management. They are not unmindful of the suspicion which attaches at this time to all projects involving the outlay of large sums of money, yet they do not believe that the country "has lost the breed of noble bloods," or that it will be difficult to find citizens who may be trusted to render faithful service, and who will esteem it a sufficient reward to be known to future generations as managers of the international exhibition which celebrated the centennial of American Independence.

The members of the National Commission, who come together as the representatives of States, feel that the work committed to them is of a different character from ordinary business enterprises. While they hope and believe that the stockholders of the Board of Finance may receive back their subscriptions, with an added profit, they have found it easy to think that this would not be the primary consideration in the minds of the people.

The commissioners have seen in the memorial character of the centennial celebration an opportunity of obliterating any animosities which may linger in the wake of the late destructive civil war, and of renewing the devotion of all citizens to their common country. They know that while Philadelphia and Pennsylvania must enjoy some exceptional advantages from the international exhibition, the whole country will be immeasurably benefited by it. There is no art it will not encourage, no industry it will not quicken, and its impulses for good will not be limited to our own land, but extend to the other nations of the earth.

The mass of the people cannot be at once lifted up to a right appreciation of the character and purposes of the enterprise which we are carefully and painfully organizing; it will take time to reach them, and many agencies to teach them, and time is just the thing which we have not to spare. There are urgent reasons for appealing to the city of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania to make such liberal advances as will enable you to discharge an important duty under the original act of Congress creating the Centennial Commission. It enacts

that whenever you shall inform the President of the United States that provision has been made for the creation of suitable buildings for the purposes of the exhibition, he shall make proclamation setting forth the time when and place where it will be held, and communicate this information officially to the representatives of foreign nations, with such other matters concerning the exhibition as may be of interest to the people of their countries. This formal recognition and notification cannot be much longer delayed without great injury. It can be obtained immediately if the legislature will take such action as has been solicited by the executive committee, and citizens of the State.

Our State can well afford to make a donation of a million dollars to insure the success of the exhibition, but it is not asked to do so. It will receive a full consideration for its grant, for the money is to be expended in the erection of a permanent public building, which, after serving the uses of the exhibition, will be made a depository of things which are valuable, because of their association with events of national importance, or as illustrating the progress of civilization and the arts in our new country. It will remain a worthy memorial of an event of which the nation may be proud, and the unborn millions who will celebrate the second centennial of American Independence may esteem it as one of their chiefest treasures. The State has the money to spare, and I ask if it can be put to nobler use.

Many schemes involving the appropriation of money are pressed upon the attention of the legislature, and it is proper that due caution should be exercised. If other matters do not receive favorable consideration this year, they may next, and delay may occasion no loss, but the claims of the centennial are exceptional, and the present opportunity of favoring it will never return. It is my duty to say that the executive committee, from what they know of the status of the enterprise, deem it to be of the utmost importance that there should be favorable action. In no other way can there be prompt compliance with the provisions of the organic law, within cited, and it is essential that the members of the National Commission should be enabled to point to the example of Pennsylvania, as one which should be followed by the States which they represent.

Up to this time the committee has done zealously what is deemed best for the cause, and it is possible that mistakes have been made, but we do not think that the application to the legislature is mistaken or can possibly fail, or that the confidence which the committee has placed in the intelligence, patriotism, and liberality of the people of Pennsylvania and their representatives will prove to be unfounded.

It is because I know you to have deeply at heart the welfare of our State that I trespass so far upon your attention, and earnestly invoke your good offices in aid of the commission and the citizens who have acted with them in this matter.

D. J. MORRELL,
Commissioner of Pennsylvania.

His Excellency JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 17.

TARIFFS AND TRANSPORTATION.

DECEMBER 7, 1872.

Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the committee on tariffs and transportation, in con-

formity with the recommendation of their report, be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue orders for transportation to members of this commission, when required to travel in the discharge of their official duties, over such transportation lines as may decline to grant the courtesy of free travel, and to pay for the same, under the established rules and regulations of the commission for the auditing and payment of expense-accounts, at the most favorable rates that the committee may be able to effect.

Resolved, That this committee also be authorized to perfect such rules and regulations for the importation of articles for exhibition from foreign countries as shall meet the sanction of the Secretary of the United States Treasury.

Which having been read, and the question being on the first resolution,

Mr. Creigh, of California, moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on tariffs and transportation; which was not agreed to. The first resolution was then adopted. The second resolution was adopted.

Mr. French, of Mississippi, chairman of the committee on tariffs and transportation, submitted a report upon the subject of the introduction into this country of articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition, and also relative to the arrangements made with the several railroad companies of the country for the conveyance of the members of the commission to and from the places of meeting of the body. (Appendix No. 5.)

APPENDIX No. 5.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 4, 1872.

Hon. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,
President of the United States Centennial Commission:

SIR: The committee on tariffs and transportation have the honor to submit the following report:

The Hon. Chas. H. Marshall, commissioner alternate from New York, has, at the request of this committee, given his attention to the subject of the introduction into this country of articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition, and has conferred with the authorities at Washington relative to the requisite custom-house regulations for admitting the same.

In a personal interview with his Excellency, the President of the United States, and the Hon. George S. Boutwell, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, the gratifying assurance was received that all proper encouragement and aid would be rendered the commission in perfecting such arrangements as may be necessary to insure the admission of all articles from foreign countries, intended for exhibition, free of duty.

The Secretary of the Treasury has signified his willingness to perfect such an arrangement, (the details of which will be carried out under his supervision, and with his sanction, when the occasion arrives;) which action your committee would respectfully recommend. They would further suggest that to protect the revenue against any abuses of this privilege, articles intended for exhibition should be admitted free of duty only on condition that if subsequently exposed for sale in this country, they shall be subject to the same duties as are similar articles imported from abroad through the ordinary channels of trade and commerce. This could be accomplished by means of a bond, to be given at

the time of entry of the goods at the various custom-houses throughout the country by the exhibitor, such bond to be canceled on satisfactory assurance that its conditions had been complied with.

TRANSPORTATION.

The members of your committee have improved every opportunity of conversing with railroad officials, and bringing the matter of transportation to their favorable attention, and are gratified to be able to assure the commission that in almost every instance they find them willing and anxious to render any assistance and encouragement in their power that may contribute to render the exhibition a success.

The objects and purposes of the commission have not been well understood by the railroad companies of the country. Those objects and purposes are now being so generally published, in the form of the address of the president and secretary of the commission, and by other means, as to insure a more general understanding of the objects of the commission, and your committee feel justified in promising that all reasonable facilities will be accorded to commissioners when required to travel in the discharge of their official duties.

Hon. D. M. Boyd, jr., commissioner alternate from Indiana, at the request of the committee, has given especial attention to the procuring of free transportation for commissioners.

Your committee respectfully submit the accompanying special report of what has thus far been accomplished in this important matter:

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 4, 1872.

Hon. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,
President of the United States Centennial Commission:

SIR: The committee on tariffs and transportation, who were charged with procuring free transportation for commissioners to and from Philadelphia for the regular sessions of the commission, respectfully submit the result of their efforts thus far:

A circular letter (copy attached marked A) was addressed to the several railroad lines over which it was ascertained commissioners would be required to travel, asking that this committee be duly authorized to issue certificates of free transportation of the form attached, marked B, under the following restrictions:

1. Certificates of transportation to be issued to commissioners when they were required to travel in the discharge of their official duties.
2. Transportation to be furnished to such commissioners as gave notice of their intention to attend the respective meetings.
3. Return transportation to be issued at the rooms of the commission, to such members as were in attendance at the meetings.
4. A report of certificates so issued for each meeting to be forwarded promptly to each railroad company.

Where the foregoing plan might not meet with approval, the courtesy of free travel was solicited in any form that might be acceptable to the railroad companies.

As the time necessary to perfect the projected arrangement was not rightly estimated, and in consequence of not receiving prompt replies from the commissioners in all cases as to the routes over which they desired to travel, the committee were unable to procure and forward transportation for all the members in season for the present meeting, but they will be enabled to furnish return transportation to a greater extent.

The following railroad companies have responded favorably to the application of the committee, viz:

Central Pacific Railroad; Union Pacific Railroad; Illinois Central Railroad; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; Mobile and Ohio Railroad; Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad; Connecticut and Passumpsic River Railroad; Cumberland Valley Railroad; Kansas Pacific Railroad; Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; Pennsylvania Railroad; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; Northern Central Railroad; Baltimore and Potomac Railroad; Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad; Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern Railroad; South and North Alabama Railroad; Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad; Burlington and Missouri River Railroad; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Saint Louis Railroad; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad; Saint Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad; Northern Pacific Transportation Company; Oregon and California Railroad; Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad; Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

Only two railroad companies have declined to furnish free transportation for commissioners, while some fifteen or twenty of those addressed are yet to be heard from.

Your committee also addressed a letter (a copy of which is attached, marked C) to each of the commissioners, requesting him to indicate the route over which he proposed to travel in attending the approaching session of the commission. And afterward, when the passes were procured, another letter (a copy of which is attached, marked D) was sent to each commissioner concerned, inclosing such passes as may have been obtained for him.

Your committee hope to perfect arrangements for the transportation of all members in ample time for the next meeting; and to this end would ask authority from the commission to issue certificates of transportation over such roads as decline to pass members free, and to pay for the same at such reduced rates as they may be able to effect.

Commissioners in attendance at the present session are requested to hand in their names to the chairman, with a list of the roads over which they wish to return, where they have not previously indicated their routes, and such tickets as the committee can furnish will be made out and handed to them.

Very respectfully submitted.

O. C. FRENCH.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.
JOSHUA NYE.
A. J. SWEENEY.
W. F. PROSSER.

A.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

Committee on Tariffs and Transportation.

PHILADELPHIA, ———, 1872.

SIR: The United States Centennial Commission, appointed by the President from the several States and Territories, to superintend and

manage the *International Exibition of* 1876, celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, are required to meet in the city of Philadelphia, for the discharge of the trusts committed to their care, from three to four times per annum. In view of the fact that the commissioners give their time and labor to this cause without compensation, and that the exhibition and the results of their labors will be to create a large travel and revenue to transportion lines, the commission appeal to such lines to grant free transportation to the commissioners when they are called on to travel in the discharge of their official duties. On behalf of the committee on tariffs and transportation, I solicit authority from you to issue tickets of the inclosed form to the commissioners, who will use your line between the points named, in attending the meetings of the commission:

The committee will issue these tickets for each separate meeting called, and will pledge their faith that the privilege, if granted by your company, will be respected in the strictest sense of honor, and will be used only in bringing members to and from the sessions of the commission. A report of all tickets issued for each meeting will be forwarded you promptly, giving full information and description of tickets. If you prefer to grant the favor asked in any other form than the one above proposed we will be glad to conform to your wishes in the matter, but desire to accomplish a uniform arrangement.

The next meeting of the commission convenes in this city on the 5th of December, proximo, and the committee wish to obtain transportation for members to that meeting.

May we, therefore, ask the favor of an early reply?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

For the Committee.

B.

ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, ON ACCOUNT OF THE ——— RAILROAD.

Good for the transportation of Hon. ——— ———, United States commisioner for the State of ———, from ——— to ———. Authorized by

D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
For Committee on Tariffs and Transportation.

(A corresponding marginal record form is filled out and left on the book.)

C.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
COMMITTEE ON TARIFFS AND TRANSPORTATION,
Philadelphia, ———.

SIR: The committee appointed to procure transportation for United States centennial commissioners to and from Philadelphia desire to effect an arrangement with railroad companies that shall apply to all future sessions of the commission, and to this end respectfully request you to indicate the route or roads over which you prefer to travel.

If you have passes, or can procure them by personal application, over any portion of the route to this city, please state over what roads.

Requesting the favor of an early reply, I am, very respectfully, your bedient servant,

For the Committee.

D.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
COMMITTEE ON TARIFFS AND TRANSPORTATION,
Philadelphia, ———.

SIR: I inclose passes for such portions of your route to Philadelphia as I have been able at this date to provide. It is hoped that satisfactory arrangements will ultimately be effected with all railway-lines for the transportation of commissioners. Any additional tickets that I can arrange for will be sent you, if there should be sufficient time to do so.

Return-tickets will be issued to such commissioners as attend the meetings, at the rooms of the commission in this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

———

For the Committee.

Mr. McNeill, of Missouri, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the committee on tariffs and transportation are hereby instructed to correspond with the railroad corporations of the country, with the view of inducing them to set a fixed value on the full-paid stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, at which rate they will be content to receive it, either in whole or in part, for fares to and from the exhibition during its continuance in 1876. And that they report their action to this commission at its meeting next May.

SECTION 18.

VIENNA EXPOSITION OF 1873.

MAY 23, 1872.

Mr. Marshal, of New York, laid before the commission the official plans and specifications of the Austrian government in regard to the Viena exposition in 1873, which had been forwarded to the commission by the government of Austria, through the exertions of Hon. John Jay, United States minister to the Court of Vienna, and moved that the thanks of the commission be tendered to Mr. Jay for his courtesy in securing the same. Which was unanimously agreed to.

MAY 25, 1872.

Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, from the committee on foreign affairs, submitted the following report:

The committee on foreign affairs recommend, in reference to the communication of Hon. J. Jay, of the United States, at the Court of Vienna, on the subject of a commission or representation of this country for the universal exposition of 1873, at Vienna, that the president of this commission send the names of three members of the commission to the President of the United States, asking their appointment as commissioners to the exposition of 1873, under the resolution adopted by Congress in reference to the same. Which was read and adopted.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

The executive committee reported as follows:

Your committee have also had some correspondence concerning the proposed Vienna universal exposition, and have signified to General

Van Buren, United States commissioner to Vienna, their desire to promote the success of the undertaking by inducing co-operation on the part of the United States.

It is respectfully suggested that the commission shall ask Congress to take such action as will insure a representation of the industries of the United States at the Vienna exposition.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

The executive commissioner reported as follows:

VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The interest generally felt by this commission in the progress of the Vienna exhibition led to the adoption by the executive committee of the following resolution and instructions:

Resolved, That the executive commissioner be instructed to inform the imperial Austrian commission of the deep interest with which the United States Commission regards the preparations making for the Vienna universal exhibition of 1873, and of the desire of this commission to co-operate in every way within its power to arouse the attention of the people and promote the success of an undertaking so ably inaugurated.

Resolved, That a copy of the letter be forwarded to Mr. Hornbostel and to General Van Buren, the commissioner for the United States to Vienna.

At the same time the annexed correspondence was referred to me:

AMALIEN STRASSE, 3, *Vienna*, *August* 7, 1872.

SIR: I take the liberty of sending you the inclosed copy of a letter which I have addressed to Mr. Fish, our Secretary of State, in relation to the international exhibition of Vienna in 1873, and beg to inform you that I have also forwarded to you the programmes and regulations for the occasion printed in English.

The participation by European nations in our great world's fair of 1876 will, no doubt, depend a good deal upon what we are doing toward this Vienna undertaking, and I trust that my communications will be agreeable to you.

Permit me, at the same time, to express the hope that you, sir, as chairman of the committee for the centennial anniversary, to be held in Philadelphia, may feel sufficient interest in the matter to lend your valuable influence in favor of any proceeding that may be decided upon in anticipation of a more liberal action by Congress in December next.

Another copy of my letter to the Secretary of State has been sent by Mr. Jay, our representative at the Imperial Court of Vienna, to Mr. Van Buren, our commissioner for the Vienna exhibition.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY HORNBOSTEL.

Hon. Governor HAWLEY,
Chairman of Committee "Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence," Hartford, Connecticut.

In accordance with these instructions, I addressed a communication to his excellency the Baron William De Schwarz Senborn, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1872.

SIR: I am directed by the executive committee of the United States Centennial Commission to inform the imperial Austrian commission of the lively interest with which it regards the preparations for the great exhibition in Vienna, in the year 1873, and to state that it is the desire of the commissioners to further the objects of the imperial Austrian commission in any way within their power.

The personal and combined influence of the commissioners will be exerted to make the importance and the extent of the Vienna exhibition known to the people of the United States, and to arouse their interest in it, so as to secure, as far as may be at this late date, a representation of the products and the manufactures of the country in the space allotted to it.

It will be my agreeable duty, on behalf of the commission, to co-operate with Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, the commissioner on the part of the United States, recently appointed by the President in the furtherance of these desired ends.

The Centennial Commission is formed of representatives from each State and Territory, appointed by the President of the United States, for the purpose of organizing and superintending a great international and industrial exhibition in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876, this being the one hundredth anniversary of the Independence of the United States.

A list of the members of the executive committee is appended, and a complete list of the officers and members of the commission is forwarded by book-post for your information.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. BLAKE,
Executive Commissioner of the U. S. Centennial Commission.

Members of the executive committee.—Daniel J. Morrell, (Chairman,) Pennsylvania; John V. L. Pruyn, New York; George H. Corliss, Rhode Island; W. Prescott Smith, Maryland; John Lynch, Louisiana; John G. Stevens, New Jersey; Walter W. Wood, Virginia.

His Excellency, THE BARON WILLIAM DE SCHWARZ SENBORN,
Chief manager of the Universal Exhibition in Vienna, 1873, &c., &c.

A reply from the general manager was received, and is as follows:

42 PRATER STRASSE, 11, *Vienna, October 7, 1872.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, and am exceedingly gratified to observe that the United States Centennial Commission for the international exhibition of Philadelphia in 1876 regards our great universal exhibition of 1873, in Vienna, with a lively interest, and I beg you will have the goodness to offer to your commission my best thanks for the very agreeable expressions of their good intentions to exert their individual and collective influences in making known the importance and extent of our exhibition to the inhabitants of your great country.

I observe also with pleasure that you will place yourself, on behalf of your commission, in direct communication with the Hon. General Thomas B. Van Buren, chief commissioner of the United States, with the view of furthering the purposes of our exhibition.

In order to aid you in this, I send you to-day, per book-post, six complete sets of our programmes published to this date, and I send also to each member of your committee a complete set of programmes, according to the list of members you kindly sent to me, and for which I beg you will accept my thanks.

I note that you propose to hold an international exhibition in 1876, and I wish you all success in such an undertaking.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you and all the members of your committee here next year,

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

SCHWARZ SENBORN.

The receipt of the programmes has been suitably acknowledged, and a copy of them has been laid aside for the library of the commission.

A copy of my communication was forwarded to Mr. Hornbostel, and I also informed General Van Buren of the nature of the correspondence, and offered to co-operate with him in any way within my power in securing a just representation of the products of this country at the Vienna exhibition.

The correspondence with General Van Buren is herewith submited:

SEPTEMBER 7, 1872.

General THOMAS B. VAN BUREN,
United States Commissioner for the Vienna Exhibition, &c.

SIR: The United States Centennial Commission regards with much interest the preparations making for the great exhibition in Vienna, and desires to co-operate in any way within its power to make the United States section a success.

I inclose a copy of a letter which, by direction of the executive committee, has been addressed to the imperial Austrian commission.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

——— ———.

In September last I received, from General Van Buren, a communication inviting me to attend a meeting, in New York, for the purpose of devising means of promoting the objects of the exhibition.

The communication is as follows:

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER TO
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT VIENNA, AUSTRIA, IN 1873,
51 *Chambers street, New York, September* 27, 1872.

DEAR SIR: In the exhibition to be opened at Vienna, Austria, on the 1st of next May, it is hoped and expected that the American department may be creditably represented. To this end I am exceedingly desirous of securing, as far as may be, the advice and assistance of a committee of gentlemen on whose impartial and enlightened judgment I can rely to discriminate and decide upon the proper articles of American production to be accepted for exhibition, and in general to assist me in the great work of preparation. I remember that this course was adopted in preparing for the universal exposition at Paris in 1867, and that the invitation of the United States agent, in this city, was nobly responded to, to the very great advantage of the agent, the exhibitor, and the country.

Hoping to meet with a like response now, and fully imbued as I am with the value of the forthcoming exhibition, and the importance of our being properly represented there, I have the honor to request that you will meet a number of other well-known citizens at the Union League

Club, on the 4th of October, at 8 o'clock in the evening, to take the proper steps to form an advisory committee for the purposes I have indicated. * * * * * *

U. S. ADVISORY COMMITTEES FOR VIENNA EXPOSITION.

At the meeting, which was held accordingly, advisory committees were appointed, consisting of one for each of the twenty-six groups of the Austrian classification, and each of the gentlemen named as chairman of those group committees was requested to associate with himself a number of persons qualified to co-operate in obtaining a suitable representation of that group at the exhibition. Nearly all of these committees have been organized and are actively at work. If, as is expected, an appropriation is made by Congress to defray the expense of a representation in Austria, it is believed that the labors of these committees will be attended with important results. Much interest is manifested throughout the country by gentlemen identified with the cause of education, and the promotion of the mechanic arts, in the success of the movement intended to secure a just representation of our natural products, arts, and manufactures, at the great concourse of the nations at Vienna. In New York, the members of the American Institute have addressed a memorial on the subject to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; and as they present very clearly and forcibly some of the principal reasons why great industrial exhibitions should receive from communities substantial encouragement, and be sustained by liberal governmental appropriations, I take the liberty of presenting the paper entire:

THE MEMORIAL OF THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That the institute of which your memorialists are members was established more than forty years ago, for the purpose of stimulating and encouraging improvements in the arts of industry, mechanical and agricultural, in the United States; that many of your memorialists are themselves mechanics, farmers, manufacturers, or engineers, engaged personally in industrial pursuits; that the most effectual means of stimulating invention, and of making new and useful inventions, and new and useful products known to the people, whether consumers or producers, has been proved in the experience of your memorialists to be the bringing together of such objects, periodically or occasionally, on as large a scale as possible, in systematically arranged exhibitions open to the public; that the benefits resulting from such exhibitions are proportional to the number of persons participating in them as exhibitors, and the still greater number inspecting them as visitors; and accordingly, that such exhibitions, when extended to embrace the products of the industry of all nations, along with the machines and processes employed in the production of those objects, tend powerfully to promote the welfare of the whole human race by increasing the productive power of every people, and by enlarging the amount annually contributed by intelligent industry to the wealth of the world.

Your memorialists beg leave further to represent that the benefits which have resulted to the industry of the United States from the participation of a portion of our citizens in the international industrial expositions organized by the governments of France and England within the past twenty years have been very perceptible, and in their opinion would have been much larger, had seasonable and sufficient provision

been made by our national legislature to insure the transportation across the ocean of objects offered by our producers for exhibition, and their proper installation and subsequent protection in the exposition buildings.

And your memorialists represent still further, that preparations are known to be now in progress, upon a scale more comprehensive than any heretofore attempted, for an international universal exposition of the world's industry, to be held during the summer of 1873 in the capital of the Austrian Empire, to which the inventors and the producers of all the world are invited to forward their contributions, and in aid of which the governments of most civilized nations have already made considerable appropriations; but which has not yet received from the Congress of the United States the attention which its importance demands. In the judgment of your memorialists a failure to secure a proper, or at least a respectable, representation of American industry in this concourse of the nations, would be a very grave misfortune, yet a misfortune which seems now so nearly inevitable that it can only be prevented by prompt and favorable action on the part of Congress early in the session now about to commence.

The prayer of your memorialists, therefore, is, that your honorable body shall take this eminently important matter into immediate consideration; and, with only such unavoidable delay as the observance of the necessary forms of legislation may require, shall appropriate such sum of money as in their wisdom they may deem sufficient to enable the inventors, mechanics, manufacturers, agriculturalists, and producers generally, of the United States, to enter the exposition at Vienna on terms of equal advantage with those of other nations, and thus to secure to the country the substantial and lasting benefits which must inevitably follow a participation in that great competition.

And, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Further details in regard to the attendance by a committee of this commission at the Vienna exposition, have been reported to the executive committee and to the president of the commission.

COMMITTEE TO VISIT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Mr. Matthews, of Illinois, offered the following to wit:

Resolved, That the president of this commission is hereby authorized to appoint a committee to represent the United States Centennial Commission at the exposition to be held in the city of Vienna in May next, the said committee to report to this commission.

Which having been read, and the question being on the resolution,

Mr. Goshorn, of Ohio, moved to amend by adding at the end thereof the words, "*Provided*, That it shall be no expense to the commission." Which was agreed to. The resolution as amended was agreed to.

FEBRUARY, 1873.

The following-named commissioners have already been designated by the president of the commission as members of the committee, and it is probable that other names will be added before the date of the opening.

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; Mr. McNeil, of Missouri; Mr. Sweeney, of West Virginia; Mr. Parsons, of Texas; Mr. Smith, of Georgia; Mr. Lamborn, of Wyoming; Mr. Prosser, of Tennessee; Mr. Kimball, of Maine; Mr. Matthews, of Illinois; Mr. Campbell, of Indiana; Mr. Wood, of Virginia.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, JANUARY 21, 1872.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

You have already signified, in various ways, your appreciation of the importance of the approaching great international exhibition at Vienna, in its bearings upon the public sentiment of Europe in respect of our own enterprise in 1876. I am more and more impressed with this importance, and feel sure that the depressing effects of a meager exhibition there on the part of this country will not be confined to Austria alone, but will extend to all the nations that participate, and that it will react most unfavorably upon us. There is too much reason to fear that, however great our exertions may be toward securing a proper representation, it will fall far short of what it should be to comport with the resources, wealth, and intelligence of the country.

The appointment of a committee at the last meeting to visit the exhibition manifests an appreciation of its importance. I trust that the members of the committee will be especially charged with the duty of examining and reporting upon each of the different groups. In any case we should not lose the opportunity now presented to us to study this great undertaking in all its departments of finance, organization, construction, arrangement, classification, and general direction, in order that we may make a timely use and application of the valuable knowledge and experience which can be gained there.

The present also is the very best, and, indeed, the most opportune time to make such investigations. It is while the last stages of the work are progressing that the most can be learned, particularly in respect of the defects or excellences of the interior construction, arrangement, and installation of the goods.

SECTION 19.

CINCINNATI EXHIBITION.

MAY 24, 1872.

A communication was received from Hon. A. T. Goshorn, of Ohio, president of board of commissioners of the Cincinnati industrial exposition, inviting the commission to officially attend the exposition to be held at Cincinnati, in September and October of 1872.

On motion the invitation was accepted, and the Chair authorized to appoint a committee of nine to represent the commission at said exposition.

DECEMBER 10.

Mr. Birney, from the special committee to visit the exposition at Cincinnati last June, made a verbal report, that the exhibition was a great success, and that much valuable information was obtained by the committeee by their visit. The report was accepted.

SECTION 20.

HISTORICAL—MEMOIRS, &c., PROPOSED.

MAY 23, 1872.

Mr. Albertson, of North Carolina, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That a committee be raised to organize the historical de-

parment of the centennial anniversary and report at the next meeting. Which was read, and on motion of Mr. Albertson, of North Carolina, laid on the table.

Mr. Coldwell, of Tennessee, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the different bodies of Christians in the United States of America be, and are hereby, requested to furnish to the secretary of this body, on or before —— day of ——— ———, 1876, the following statistics, to wit:

1. When their body, as a distinct branch of the Church of God, was organized, and in what nationality.

2. If organized before the fourth day of July, 1776, the number of the members at that time, the number and value of their churches and parsonages, and the number and grade of schools under their jurisdiction.

3. All the different bodies of Christians will state the number of communicants on the first day of ———, 1876, the number of ministers, the number of Sunday-schools, scholars, officers, teachers, and libraries, and their value; the number and value of their churches and parsonages; the number, grade, and value of their schools, and number and value of their libraries; the amount of salaries annually paid the ministers of their respective churches; also, the amount of money raised in 1875 for mission purposes, home and foreign; the number employed in their respective missions, and their location; and all such other and further statistics as will show the growth and increase of the church during the century that is now passing, since the signing of the Declaration of American Independence, on the 4th of July, 1776, in this hall.

Which having been read,

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama, moved that the resolution be referred to the committe on legislation. Which was agreed to.

DECEMBER 5, 1872.

Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, submitted a communication from Hon. John B. Dillon, of Indianapolis, relative to the publication of a great national work to bear the title of "Annals of the First Century of the Government of the United States of America," and suggesting a plan for conducting the enterprise. Which having been read,

Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, moved that the communication be filed, and referred to the appropriate committee when appointed. Which was agreed to.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

The executive commissioner reported respecting

MEMORIAL VOLUMES.

Among other communications referred to me were two relating to the preparation of memorial volumes, viz: One from Mr. James Ross Snowden, corresponding secretary of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and (at the subsequent meeting of the executive committee) one from Colonel Frank Etting. A copy of the last communication, and of my reply thereto, are herewith submitted.

I have since had the pleasure of conferring with both of the gentlemen, and particularly with Colonel Frank Etting, who, in connection with the proper officials, has been charged by the city of Philadelphia

with the important and responsible duty of effecting, as far as possible, a restoration of Independence Hall to its original condition at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Colonel Etting has accumulated a vast amount of valuable original information upon the facts regarding the signing of the original parchment copy of the Declaration, now preserved in the Patent-Office at Washington, and I commend his proposition to the favorable consideration of the commission.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 7, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I desire to invite the attention of the executive committee of the Centennial Commission to a subject which appears to me germane to the grand purpose in view: the publication of a *National Centenary Memorial*, to contain the complete and authentic record of the event about being celebrated, with notes, illustrative and explanatory, and printed in a style that may distinctively mark the progress made in the United States in type, paper, and education during the past hundred years.

Such a work, essentially national in its scope, should, it seems to me, be issued under some national (and no sectional) auspices.

The general histories have been very deficient in describing the rise of the desire for a separation from Great Britain on the part of the people of the colonies, and in tracing the record of independence, from the first agitation of the resolution therefor, in the middle of May, 1776, to its ultimate adoption in July.

One great living historian has expressed the regret that the personal views of the actors in the deliberative assemblies at the time are not sufficiently known; that the very journals of Congress themselves do not exhibit the names of those who participated in the debate or even voted upon it.

His forcible complaint on the subject in 1864 and 1865 induced the writer to attempt an investigation into all the facts connected with the Declaration of Independence. He has searched the journals of the committees of safety, of the conventions, and of the legislative assemblies of the various colonies, traced their local action, procured copies of the "instructions" given by these bodies to their delegates in Congress, collated the correspondence of the period, both in print and all that has been accessible to him in manuscript, with a view of determining the individual opinions of the authorized delegates, and their action both in and out of Congress, and has ascertained, in almost every instance, the names of the members of Congress actually present from June 7, 1776, when the resolution was first moved in the "Continental Congress," to July 4 of that year, when the "Declaration" itself was finally adopted and ordered to be engrossed for signature.

Investigation has been extended further into the actual *signing* of the parchment copy, the American Magna Charta, preserved in the Patent-Office in Washington, which was not completed till November.

The absolute fac-similes of Mr. Lee's resolution for independence, of Mr. Jefferson's draught of the Declaration, pursuant thereto, with its interlineations, and of the completed copy, engrossed and signed, should accompany the volume.

An authenticated record, such as is here foreshadowed, marking the limits of the gestation (so to speak) of the nation, justifies the selection of the period for its one hundredth anniversary. It would preserve in an unexceptionable shape the salient facts of the event we are about to celebrate, and form, it seems to me, an appropriate introductory memoir for the annals and reports of the Centennial Commission itself.

I am, gentlemen, with the hearty desire for the success of your undertaking,

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK M. ETTING.

SECTION 21.

LATE WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, COMMISSIONER FROM MARYLAND.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

The executive committee reported:

It is the painful duty of the committee to advert to the death of one of its members, the Hon. William Prescott Smith, of Maryland, which occurred in the city of Baltimore, on October 1, 1872, after a short illness.

Mr. Smith has had a career of distinguished usefulness, and his loss is deeply regretted by the community in which he lived, and for the good of which he has labored, and by a host of business associates and personal friends. He was born on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1825, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, whence he removed at a very early age to Baltimore, and has ever since been identified with the best interests of that city, and noted as one of its most active and progressive citizens. He was a member of the original board of managers of the Maryland Institute, and did much to promote its usefulness. In early life he was a successful journalist, and he maintained his interest in art and literature during an active business career. His home was rendered attractive by taste and culture, and was distinguished by refined and liberal hospitality.

In 1850 he entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, being promoted speedily to the responsible and laborious office of master of transportation, in which he displayed remarkable executive ability. His successful management of the transportation of troops during the war brought him into intimate relations with President Lincoln and Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, and won for him their personal esteem. In 1866 he resigned his position in the transportation department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and was subsequently employed during several years as commissioner to examine the Pacific Railroad, and as collector of internal revenue. He also made a tour of Europe for the benefit of his health.

In 1866 he was appointed general manager of the New York and Washington Air-Line Railroad, and a short time before his death was recalled to the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and was made general manager of its entire business.

As a member of the Centennial Commission, Mr. Smith has manifested patriotic zeal and intelligent comprehension of the work, and his death at this time may be regarded as a national loss. His executive ability and large business experience would have been of great service to the commission, and his disinterested zeal in every good cause, and known purity of character, constituted a moral power of the utmost value in eliciting popular confidence and co-operation.

While Mr. Smith had a clear perception of the obstacles which may impede the commission in its work, and was never unduly confident of its ability to accomplish adequate results, he was himself ready for any labor and capable of any sacrifice in the cause.

Mr. Smith's associates in the commission, who have been impressed with his lovable qualities as a man, are not surprised by the universal and spontaneous regrets manifested by the press and people of the city of Baltimore, and it is recommended that the commission shall officially signify to the governor and people of the State of Maryland, and to his bereaved family, its appreciation of his worth, and sorrow for his premature loss.

Respectfully submitted.

D. J. MORRELL,
Chairman Executive Committee.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

Mr. Lowry, of Iowa, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to prepare and report appropriate resolutions on the death of Hon. William Prescott Smith, a member of this commission from the State of Maryland.

Which was read, and unanimously adopted.

The president appointed, as the committee, under the resolution, Messrs. Robert Lowry, of Iowa, John L. Campbell, of Indiana, and Richard C. McCormick, of Arizona.

DECEMBER 7, 1872.

Mr. McCormick, of Arizona, (at the request of Mr. Lowry, of Iowa, the chairman,) submitted a report from the special committee appointed to report appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of Hon. William Prescott Smith, deceased, to wit:

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 7, 1872.

To the United States Centennial Commission:

GENTLEMEN: The special committee who were directed by resolution of the commission, adopted on the 4th instant, to prepare and report resolutions of respect to the memory of Hon. William Prescott Smith, deceased, beg leave to report for your consideration and adoption the subjoined resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That the members of the United States Centennial Commission deplore the death of Hon. William Prescott Smith, commissioner from the State of Maryland, and record their high appreciation of his elevated personal character, his integrity, energy, and success as a business man, his intelligent public spirit, his cultivated tastes in art, literature, and science, his admirable social qualities, and the patriotic zeal with which he entered into the purposes and labors of the Centennial Commission, and which marked his action in all movements for the national credit and dignity.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the governor of the State of Maryland and to the family of Mr. Smith, and entered upon the journal of the commission.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT LOWRY.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
JOHN L. CAMPBELL.

Which having been read, and the question being on the first resolution,

Addresses were made by Messrs. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, Pruyn, of New York, and Earle, of Maryland, paying brief tributes of respect to

the high character, the estimable social qualities, and the great industry and ability of the deceased.

The first resolution was then unanimously adopted. The second resolution was unanimously adopted.

SECTION 22.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS—PROPOSED SESSION OF, IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1876.

MAY 23, 1872.

The president submitted a communication from Edward Young, United States delegate to the eighth session of the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, suggesting that an invitation be extended by the United States Centennial Commission to that body to hold their tenth session at Philadelphia in 1876; which having been read,

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, moved that the communication be referred to the committee on foreign affairs, with instructions to report a resolution for the action of this commission in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Young; which was agreed to.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

Executive commissioner reported:

On June 13 a communication was received from Edward Young, esq., United States official delegate to the International Statistical Congress, at St. Petersburg, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Statistics, June 13, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I notice in the papers that my former letter to you, suggesting to the International Statistical Congress to meet in the United States, in 1876, was referred to the finance committee of the Centennial Commission, with instructions to extend such an invitation at the period named. I write to say that I leave New York on the 15th instant, and, as the invitation has not yet reached me, and as I am ignorant of the chairman of the committee indicated, I will regard it as a favor if you will cause the formal invitation to be addressed to me, care of the United States legation, either at London or St. Petersburg.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD YOUNG,
United States official delegate to the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg.

Hon. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,
President of the Centennial Commission, Hartford, Connecticut.

I immediately addressed a letter upon the subject to the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, and received from him a reply, which I transmitted to Mr. Young with an accompanying note. I have recently received from Mr. Young the following communication upon the subject:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Statistics, December 3, 1872.

DEAR SIR: A press of business consequent upon the opening of Congress has prevented me from acknowledging yours of 27th ultimo. I received, when in St. Petersburg, your letter and the accompanying

communication of the executive committee of the United States Centennial Commission, extending an invitation to the International Statistical Congress to hold its next session in Philadelphia in 1876.

Myself and colleagues held several conferences on the subject, consulting with our chargé d'affaires, (Mr. Schuyler,) also Mr. Gorham, United States minister at the Hague, who was also in St. Petersburg. There was a desire on the part of many of the delegates to hold the next congress in the United States, but all previous invitations had been extended by the respective governments, and it was doubted whether any other would be accepted; indeed, we were privately advised that it would not be. Not being authorized by the Government to extend an official invitation, and failing to obtain a reply to our request by cable, we concluded, when presenting your invitation, to follow it with such remarks as seemed necessary and proper. On the last day of the session (August 30) I asked the president to recognize me when the question of the next place of meeting of the congress should be considered. After a delegate from Pesth had submitted an invitation from the Hungarian government, which he supplemented by an earnest argument, I was called to the tribune, and after reading the official invitation of the committee and your letter, I explained the absence of an invitation from the Government by stating that Congress was not in session when I left Washington, but would, no doubt, on re-assembling, extend a most cordial invitation. But on behalf not only of the Centennial Commission, but of the merchants, manufacturers, literary and scientific men of our great cities and of the whole country, I extended an earnest invitation to the members of the congress to visit our country, where they would receive a generous welcome. I spoke at some length and was loudly applauded. Mr. Derby, of Boston, and Mr. Gorham, United States minister, resident at the Hague, followed me.

DECEMBER 10, 1872.

Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, from the committee on foreign affairs, submitted the following report, to wit:

The committee on foreign affairs respectfully report:

In accordance with the direction of the commission in May, the committee on foreign affairs addressed an invitation to Hon. Edward Young, United States delegate to the eighth session of the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, to hold its tenth session at Philadelphia in 1876.

The committee have received no direct reply to their communication to Mr. Young; and, since the same subject has been formally presented to Congress by the President of the United States, the committee ask to be relieved from its further consideration.

SECTION 23.

"SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI."

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

The executive committee reported that at their meeting on August 29, 1872, that a letter was received from Thomas McEwen, secretary of the Society of Cincinnati, stating that the president-general of that society, and presidents of several State societies, had been appointed a committee to confer with the national committee of arrangements for the

centennial celebration, to which a reply was made that the commssion would avail itself of the offer, and would communicate with the committee of the Cincinnati in due season.

SECTION 24.

CO-OPERATIVE COLONIZATION.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

Executive commissioner reported:

A a communication from General R. A. Cameron, vice-president of the Colorado Springs Colony, Colorado, upon the subject of co-operative colonization in the United States, was also received by me from the executive committee. This letter contains a proposition to report to the commission "a statement of the history, progress, and success of co-operative colonization in the United States, as illustrated by the Greeley, Colorado Springs, and other similar enterprises, which are now being followed by hundreds of similar organizations, and which form an important part of American progress during the nation's life in the first centenary, which we are now about to celebrate."

In accordance with my instructions, General Cameron was informed that the commission would be very glad to receive such statistics or information in a printed form. It will be observed that the classification we have adopted provides for and invites statistical information of this nature, and indeed upon all departments of industrial and social life.

SECTION 25.

MINING—INFORMATION CONCERNING.

MAY 24, 1872.

Mr. McCoy, of Nevada, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of seven members, composed of commissioners or alternates, from the mining States and Territories of this Union, be appointed by the president of this body, whose duty it shall be to receive and impart such information as will enable those engaged in mining and the reduction of ores to avail themselves of all the information resulting from the intercourse with those engaged in similar pursuits from other countries, at the approaching industrial exposition.

Which was read and adopted.

SECTION 26.

COINS OF UNITED STATES—MEMORIAL INSCRIPTION ON, RELATING TO CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

DECEMBER 5, 1872.

Mr. Gobright, of the District of Columbia, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the committee on legislation be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of suggesting to the proper authorities that on or before the fourth day of July, 1876, the coins of the United States shall bear such devices and inscriptions as will recognize the great event then to be commemorated.

And the same having been read, moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on legislation. The subject was discussed by Messrs. Powel, of Rhode Island; Morrell, of Pennsylvania; and Gobright, of the District of Columbia, and thereupon the motion to refer the resolution to the committee on legislation was agreed to.

Mr. Powel, of Rhode Island, moved that the vote by which the resolution relative to procuring legislation so that the coins of the United States shall bear inscriptions and devices recognizing the centennial anniversary, was referred to the committee on legislation, be reconsidered; which was agreed to.

The question then again being upon the motion to refer the resolution to the committee on legislation, the subject was discussed by Messrs. Powel, of Rhode Island; Morrell, of Pennsylvania, and Gobright, of the District of Columbia, and thereupon the motion to refer the resolution to the committee on legislation was agreed to.

SECTION 27.

THANKS OF THE COMMISSION TO THE PRESS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 11, 1872.

Mr. Donaldson, of Idaho, offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this commission be presented to the press of Philadelphia for their expressions of regard towards the individual members of this body, and for their earnest support of the measures recommended by the commission.

Which was read and adopted.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

DECEMBER 11, 1872.

The President submitted a communication from Henry Van Benthusen, Chester, Pennsylvania, proposing to erect on the public grounds of Philadelphia a "permanent, grand, and beautiful triumphal arch in honor of the centennial anniversary." Which was read, and referred to the executive committee.

SECTION 28.

MUSIC AS A PART OF THE CELEBRATION.

DECEMBER 5, 1872.

The president submitted a communication from the Mænnerchor Vocal Society of Philadelphia, relative to a musical celebration in connection with the centennial international exhibition.

Also, a communication from the Handel and Hayden Society relative

to the same subject. Which were severally read, and referred to the committee on opening ceremonies.

DECEMBER 4, 1872.

Executive commissioner reported:

Several communications upon music as a part of the national celebration have been received. One or more of these will be laid before the commission during the session. One, which has been referred to me, and to which I have replied, proposes to bring electricity to our aid in operating simultaneously upon a great number of instruments. The proposition emanates from Dr. G. P. Hachenberg, "President of the Musical Telegraphy Company," Rochester, New York, who states that several eminent electricians speak favorably of the practicability of the invention. There is no doubt that very extraordinary results may be attained by the application of electro-magnetism to musical instruments, and I believe the subject to be worthy of the attention of the commission. Some extracts from the explanatory circular inclosed with the communication are annexed:

"In bringing electro music before the public, our first step will be to construct ten 'electrical attachments' for ten pianos. With these instruments we will be able to give the highest order of musical entertainments.

"Let us examine, in a few words, the character and wonderful power of these ten instruments:

"1st. They are controlled by one or more performers, or automatically by one or more 'musicometers.'

"2d. All the instruments are in perfect harmony, and will play as one instrument.

"3d. To each instrument, by sound reflectors and 'electrical dampers,' can be given an expression of its own, affording us music as if emanating from so many different instruments.

"4th. One performer can play simultaneously two sets of instruments, the left hand controlling one set and the right hand the other, and, in a duet, two players on four sets of instruments.

"5th. The electrical connection between the different instruments is so effectually under the control of the musician that he can play the most rapid pieces of music without taking two successive notes out of one instrument.

"6. The means of ventriloquizing and echoing music are most effectually carried out by this arrangement.

"7. The mechanical musical expression of the ordinary piano presents four varieties by using, not using, or combining the pedals. Having ten instruments, this gives us forty variations. As each of these can be modified in ten different ways, we have the means of putting four hundred different musical expressions into a single note!

"8th. Tremolos can be given to notes, by making rapid successive connections of the instruments on each given note.

"9th. As a tremolo is produced, so can tunes be played in doublets by one fingering, each successive chord being instantly repeated at any distance.

"10th. The instruments are so arranged that notes reach the ear from different points, thus giving fulness and volume to the music.

"11th. It will afford the highest style of accompaniment music to the human voice, in particular to that of the female."

SECTION 29.

THANKS TO MR. JOHN RICE, PRESIDENT OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, AND TO MESSRS. J. E. KINGSLEY & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE HOTEL, FOR GRATUITOUS USE OF APARTMENTS FOR OFFICES OF COMMISSION, AND OF PARLOR C, IN WHICH THE MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION HAVE BEEN HELD.

DECEMBER 9, 1872.

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the thanks of the United States Centennial Commission are hereby presented to Mr. John Rice, president of the Continental Hotel Company, for his liberality in granting to the commission without charge the use of the office, 113 South Ninth street, since May last.

Resolved, That the thanks of the commission are especially due to Messrs. J. E. Kingsley & Co., proprietors of the Continental Hotel, for their great kindness in placing parlor C of the hotel at the disposal of this body, without charge, during all their sessions since March 4th last.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to Mr. John Rice, president of the Continental Hotel Company, and to Messrs. J. E. Kingsley & Co., proprietors of the hotel.

The resolutions were severally read and unanimously adopted.

SECTION 30.

SPECIAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1876.

MAY 25, 1872.

Mr. Prosser, of Tennessee, offered the following, to wit:

Whereas a celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of our existence as a people, in the year 1876, will be manifestly imperfect and incomplete without a knowledge of the growth of the country, not only in wealth and population, but also in social, industrial, educational, scientific, and religious progress, and in all the elements of moral, material, and intellectual advancement: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That this commission respectfully yet earnestly petition Congress to cause a full and complete census of the United States to be taken on the first day of June, 1876, to the end that the object herein set forth may be accomplished, and that a full exhibit of the same may be had by this commission for the use of all concerned. Which was read, and referred to the committee on legislation.

APPENDIX 1.

ACTS OF CONGRESS RELATING TO CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Copy of act of Congress creating the commission, approved March 3, 1871.

AN ACT to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Whereas the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America was prepared, signed, and promulgated in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six, in the city of Philadelphia; and whereas it

behooves the people of the United States to celebrate, by appropriate ceremonies, the centennial anniversary of this memorable and decisive event, which constituted the 4th day of July, anno Domini seventeen hundred and seventy-six, the birthday of the nation; and whereas it is deemed fitting that the completion of the first century of our national existence shall be commemorated by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older nations; and whereas no place is so appropriate for such an exhibition as the city in which occurred the event it is designed to commemorate; and whereas, as the exhibition should be a national celebration, in which the people of the whole country should participate, it should have the sanction of the Congress of the United States: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures shall be held, under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

SEC. 2. That a commission, to consist of not more than one delegate from each State and from each Territory of the United States, whose functions shall continue until the close of the exhibition, shall be constituted, whose duty it shall be to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding the exhibition; and, after the conference with the authorities of the city of Philadelphia, to fix upon a suitable site within the corporate limits of the said city, where the exhibition shall be held.

SEC. 3. That said commissioners shall be appointed within one year from the passage of this act by the President of the United States, on the nomination the governors of the States and Territories respectively.

SEC. 4. That in the same manner there shall be appointed one commissioner from each State and Territory of the United States, who shall assume the place and perform the duties of such commissioner and commissioners as may be unable to attend the meetings of the commission.

SEC. 5. That the commission shall hold its meetings in the city of Philadelphia, and that a majority of its members shall have full power to make all needful rules for its government.

SEC. 6. That the commission shall report to Congress, at the first session after its appointment, a suitable date for opening and for closing the exhibition; a schedule of appropriate ceremonies for opening or dedicating the same; a plan or plans of the building; a complete plan for the reception and classification of articles intended for exhibition; the requisite custom-house regulations for the introduction into this country of the articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition; and such other matters as in their judgment may be important.

SEC. 7. That no compensation for services shall be paid to the commissioners or other officers provided by this act from the Treasury of the United States; and the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such exhibition, or by reason of the same.

SEC. 8. That whenever the President shall be informed by the governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for the exclusive control by the commission herein provided for of the proposed exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exhibition will open and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commissioners, for publication in their respective countries.

[NOT OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 73.]

AN ACT relative to the centennial international exhibition, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Whereas Congress did provide by an act entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for the appointment of commissioners to promote and control the exhibition of the national resources and their development, and the nation's progress in arts which benefit mankind, and to suggest and direct appropriate ceremonies by which the people of the United States may commemorate that memorable and decisive event, the Declaration of American Independence by the Congress of the United Colonies assembled in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of July, anno Domini seventeen hundred and seventy-six; and whereas such provisions should be made for procuring the funds requisite for the purposes aforesaid as will enable all the people of the United States, who have shared the common blessings resulting from national independence, to aid in the preparation and conduct of said international exhibition and memorial celebration under the direction of the commissioners of the United States: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby created a body corporate, to be known by the name of the Centennial Board of Finance, and by that name to have an incorporate existence until the object for which it is formed shall have been accomplished; and it shall be competent to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity in the United States; and may make and have a corporate seal, and may purchase, take, have, and hold, and may grant, sell, and at pleasure dispose of all such real and personal estate as may be required in carrying into effect the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding an international exhibition of arts and manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and all acts supplementary thereto; and said Centennial Board of Finance shall consist of the following-named persons, their associates and successors, from the States and Territories as herein set forth:

ALABAMA.—At large: Robert M. Patton, John W. Darr, William H. Barnes, William Miller, Edward W. Pettus, Benjamin S. Turner. First district: John Hardy, J. M. Withers. Second district: E. R. Mitchell, Robert W. Healy. Third district: Oceola Kyle, Culen A. Battle. Fourth district: Joseph H. Speed, G. W. M. Golson. Fifth district: William H. Forney, Richard W. Walker. Sixth district: William H. Campbell, Charles Gibson. For additional district: Josiah Morris, E. M. Keils.

ARIZONA.—Augustus H. Whiting, Charles H. Lord.

ARKANSAS.—At large: A. P. Bishop, James Torrens, D. C. Casey, George R. Weeks. First district: John T. Jones, William R. Miller. Second district: Henry B. Morse, James W. Mason. Third district:

Irving W. Fuller, Samuel W. Williams. For additional district: H. A. Millen, Joseph Stanley.

CALIFORNIA.—At large: A. S. Hallidie, Thomas H. Selby, George Oulton, Nathan Coombs. First district: William C. Ralston, Milton S. Latham. Second district: Leland Stanford, Edgar Mills. Third district: L. B. Mizner, John J. De Haven. For additional district: John G. Downey, T. Ellard Beans.

COLORADO.—D. H. Moffat, junior, George W. Chilcott.

CONNECTICUT.—At large: James G. Batterson, Benjamin Douglas, John F. Slater, Orrin Benedict, Eli Whitney. First district: Ward Cheney, George Maxwell. Second district: Charles Parker, Charles Atwater. Third district: John Tracy, Henry P. Haven. Fourth district: Nathaniel Wheeler, E. Grove Lawrence.

DAKOTA.—M. K. Armstrong, John A. Burbank.

DELAWARE.—Henry G. Banning, Nathaniel Williams, Joseph P. Comegys, William Townsend, J. Turpin Moore, William D. Waples.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Henry D. Cooke, Alexander R. Shepherd.

FLORIDA.—At large: John J. Philbrick, J. W. Maynard, M. L. Stearns. Philip Walter, L. G. Dennis, E. M. Cheney. First district: F. C. Humphrey, S. Conant.

GEORGIA.—At large: George S. Owen, B. C. Yancy, R. M. Stiles, J. O. Waddell. First district: P. M. Nightingal, William J. Young. Second district: D. B. Harrell, E. G. Raiford. Third district: H. H. Carey, Samuel Hunt. Fourth district: James C. Freeman, L. N. Whittle. Fifth district: H. R. Casey, Pope Barrow. Sixth district: J. H. Nichols, J. B. Charlton. Seventh district: Thomas C. Howard, J. R. Towers. Eighth district: James Johnson, Alexander G. Murray. Ninth district: C. D. McCutchen, Joseph H. Wilkins.

IDAHO.—E. A. Stevenson, James H. Slater.

ILLINOIS.—At large: A. C. Babcock, James H. Bowen, John M. Reynolds, J. M. Gregory. First district: Thomas B. Bryan, George W. Gage. Second district: Henry Greenbaum, R. T. Crane. Third district: Ezra B. McCagg, Clark W. Upton. Fourth district: William H. Hawkins, M. L. Josylin. Fifth district: John H. Addams, George M. Hunt. Sixth district; W. H. Van Epps, E. D. Sweeney. Seventh district: E. L. Waterman, James C. Kercheval. Eighth district: Newberry L. Fort, James W. Strevell. Ninth district: Horace G. Anderson, Boothe Nettleton. Tenth District: George W. Hall, James H. Reed. Eleventh district: James W. Singleton, J. M. Bush. Twelfth district: David A. Brown, John Ricks. Thirteenth district: George W. Funk, A. B. Nicholson. Fourteenth district: W. H. Barnes, David Bailey. Fifteenth district: James Steele, S. W. Moulton. Sixteenth district: Aaron H. H. Rountree, Charles Hoiles. Seventeenth district: Ernst Wider, John Irwin. Eighteenth district: George W. Wall, Daniel W. Munn. Nineteenth district: John Landrigan, Thomas G. Ridgway.

INDIANA.—At large: Franklin Keyes, William J. Ball, Edwin J. Peck, E. B. Martindale, Smith Vauter, John Brownfield. First district: Hamilton Smith, Charles Viele. Second district: Washington C. De Pauw, Jesse J. Brown. Third district: Thomas Gaff, James B. Foley. Fourth district: George C. Clark, Jesse P. Liddall. Fifth district: William Wallace, Theodore R. Haughey. Sixth district: R. W. Thompson, John J. Key. Seventh district: William H. Levering, Henry Y. Morrison. Eighth district: Herman E. Sterne, James L. Evans: Ninth district: Jesse L. Williams, David Kilgore. Tenth district.

John B. Howe, David Rippy. Eleventh district: George Milburn, Sidney Kieth. For additional district: John W. Grubbs, Godlove S. Orth.

IOWA.—At large: Samuel Murdock, L. W. Ross, J. M. Shaffer, F. R. West. First district: James Putnam, Arthur Bridgman. Second district: Milo Smith, John Helsinger. Third district: Benjamin B. Richards, James H. Easton. Fourth district: S. H. Curtis, J. B. Powers. Fifth district: John F. Ely, John P. Irish. Sixth district: H. S. Winslow, H. Tannehill. Seventh district: B. F. Murray, P. Gad. Bryan. Eighth district: William Hale, Wayne Stennitt. Ninth district: E. R. Kirk, N. B. Hyatt.

KANSAS.—Orrin T. Welch, Edward Blair, H. W. Gillett, George A. Crawford, Jacob Stotler, William A. Phillips, E. P. Purcell, Charles Robinson, F. G. Adams, James De Long.

KENTUCKY.—At large: Lucius Desha, Ignatius Spaulding, J. Stoddard Johnson, William W. Beckham. First district: J. C. Gilbert, F. W. Darby. Second district: Lucius P. Little, W. W. Kendall. Third district: John Burnham, A. G. Rhea. Fourth district: John M. Atherton, James Montgomery. Fifth district: John G. Baxter, R S. Veech. Sixth district: James B. Casey, Joseph C. Hughes. Seventh district: Sanford Lyne, Robert Gayle. Eighth district: Jason Walker, Thomas W. Varnon. Ninth district: Joseph Gardner, A. Daniel. Tenth district: Thornton F. Marshall, James L. Warring.

LOUISIANA.—At large: Isaac N. Marks, William D. Wylie, C. H. Slocomb, John R. Clay, Elbert Gault, Moses H. Crowell. First district: Effingham Lawrence, C. E. Girardey. Second district: S. H. Kennedy, A. D. Voisin. Third district: A. J. Sypher, B. T. Beauregard. Fourth district: George Williamson, A. B. Levisse. Fifth district: A. W. Merriam, J. Frank Pargoud.

MAINE.—At large: Abner Coburn, Philander J. Carleton, Henry E. Prentiss, William L. Putnam. First district: Joshua L. Chamberlain, William P. Haines. Second district: Josiah G. Coburn, James T. Patten. Third district: Anson P. Morrill, Edmund Wilson. Fourth district: George W. Ladd, Charles Shaw. Fifth district: Charles B. Paine, Charles B. Hazeltine.

MARYLAND.—At large: Daniel R. Magruder, Henry Tyson, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Thomas A. Spencer. First district: Isaac C. W. Powell, James N. Dennis. Second district: Alexander Evans, Edward Spencer. Third district: James A. Henderson, William M. Marine. Fourth district: P. P. Pendleton, Enoch Pratt. Fifth district: Thomas Donaldson, Eli I. Henkle. Sixth district: J. Alfred Ritter, R. D. Johnson.

MASSACHUSETTS.—At large: Robert C. Winthrop, Alexander H. Bullock, William Claflin, John M. Forbes. First district: William J. Rotch, J. B. D. Cogswell. Second district: Theodore Dean, Charles H. French. Third district: Alexander H. Rice, William Lloyd Garrison. Fourth district: Charles L. Woodbury, Rufus S. Frost. Fifth district: Addison Gilbert, William N. Cushing. Sixth district: Cyrus Wakefield, George O. Brastow. Seventh district: Daniel S. Richardson, Leverett Saltonstall. Eighth district: P. Emery Aldrich, Daniel Waldo Lincoln. Ninth district: H. S. Knight, Charles A. Stevens. Tenth district: Ensign H. Kellogg, Chester W. Chapin. For additional district: J. Wiley Edmunds, Emory Washburn.

MICHIGAN.—At large: D. H. Jerome, F. B. Stockbridge, Hezekiah G. Wells, George Willard. First district: Ben Vernor, George F. Bagley. Second district: E. O. Grosvenor, C. H. Miller. Third district: Amos Root, Henry C. Lewis. Fourth district: Germain H. Mason, F. W. Curtenius. Fifth district: Hampton Rich. Charles T. Hill. Sixth

district: W. M. McConnell, E. H. Thomson. Seventh district: John Divine, Henry Stephens. Eighth district: Alfred F. R. Braley, James Shearer. Ninth district: Hiram A. Burt, Perry Hannah.

MINNESOTA.—At large: H. H. Sibley, Thomas Foster, Thomas Simpson, E. A. McMahon. Firt district: Sherman Page, H. H. Johnson. Second district: Ignatius Donnely, George W. Batchelder. Third district: Russel Blakely, Paris Gibson.

MISSISSIPPI.—At large: E. G. Peyton, J. F. Simmons, H. R. Pease, Samuel Young. First district: E. C. Gillenwaters, Paul Barrenger. Second district: Marion Campbell, S. S. Fairfield. Third district: A P. Huggins, Robert Gleed. Fourth district: J. A. P. Campbell, A. Warner. Fifth district: James M. McKee, Charles Caldwell. Sixth district: John R. Lynch, John D. Moore.

MISSOURI.—At large: Samuel L. Sawyer, William H. Newland, William G. Elliott, C. F. Lohman. First district: Henry Overstolz, W. H. Stone. Second district: Henry T. Blow, A. Krieckhaus. Third district: Ed. Harrison, A. D. Leach. Fourth district: N. H. Dale, P. S. Sinclair. Fifth district: Nelson C. Burch, A. D. Jaynes. Sixth district: E. H. Norton, Alexander W. Doniphan. Seventh district: William R. Penick, Phillip A. Thompson. Eighth district: John M. Glover, John H. Williams. Ninth district: William A. Alexander, Charles R. Harden. For four additional districts: L. J. Matthews, Joseph L. Stephens, J. P. Strother, Thomas D. Neal, Arthur B. Barrett, James Shields, Louis V. Bogy, Samuel Gaty.

MONTANA.—Granville Stuart, Frank Culver.

NEBRASKA.—At large: John I. Redick, J. B. Weston, D. Remick, A. J. Cropsey. First district: E. H. Rogers, Alvin Saunders.

NEVADA.—At large: F. A. Fritle, J. W. Haines, C. H. Eastman, Benjamin H. Meader. First district: Frank Tilford, S. H. Wright.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—At large: Person C. Cheeney, George W. Burleigh, Dexter Richards, David Gillis. First district: Albert R. Hatch, Samuel M. Wheeler. Second district: James A. Weston, George T. Sawyer. Third district: Harry Bingham, Samuel W. Hale.

NEW JERSEY.—At large: Joel Parker, Charles S. Olden, Marcus L. Ward, Theodore F. Randolph. First district: Thomas H. Whitney, Thomas R. McKeen. Second district: Charles Hewitt, Gershom Mott. Third district: James Bishop, Amos Clark, jr. Fourth district: William Cowen, Charles Sitgreaves. Fifth district: Louis B. Cobb, Abram S. Hewitt. Sixth district: Thomas B. Peddie, George Peters. Seventh district: Benjamin G. Clark, Aenas Fitzpatrick.

NEW MEXICO.—A. P. Sullivan, C. P. Clever.

NEW YORK.—At large: George Opdyke, Andrew D. White, Ira Harris, John A. King, Philo Remington, Perrin H. McGraw. First district: Stephen Taber, Erastus Brooks. Second district: Alexander Cunningham, William P. Libby. Third district: Edward Rowe, William I. Buddington. Fourth district: Robert Macoy, George Ricard. Fifth district: E. J. Shandly, James Hays. Sixth district: John A. Hardenbergh, Douglas Taylor. Seventh district: Herman Uhl, Charles E. Loew. Eighth district: Edward Cooper, William C. Barrett. Ninth district: Mathew T. Brennan, Henry W. Genet, Tenth district: Saxton Smith, William H. Robertson. Eleventh district: John Conkling, James W. Taylor. Twelfth district: John P. Adriance, Charles H. Stott. Thirteenth district: J. H. Meech, Thomas Cornell. Fourteenth district: Robert Waterman, Joseph C. Y. Page. Fifteenth district: A. H. Griswold, C. R. Ingalls. Sixteenth district: George V. Hoyle, Winslow C. Watson. Seventeenth district:

William Andrus, Edwin W. Foster. Eighteenth district: Thomas B. Mitchell, Horace E. Smith. Nineteenth district: Henry R. Mygatt, James H. Graham. Twentieth district: William W. Taggart, Henry E. Turner Twenty-first district: Samuel Campbell, P. C. Costello. Twenty-second district: Henry Ten Eyck, A. H. Failing. Twenty-third district: R. Nelson Gere, Conrad Shoemaker. Twenty-fourth district: Alexander Gilchrist, Fred. L. Manning. Twenty-fifth district: Archibald Kennedy, James C. Smith. Twenty-sixth district: Abraham Lawrence, Benjamin N. Loomis. Twenty-seventh district: Rufus Scott, S. M. Thatcher. Twenty-eighth district: Joseph M. Cornell, James H. Kelley. Twenty-ninth district: Benjamin Pringle, Thomas T. Flagler. Thirtieth district: Pascal P. Pratt, William G. Fargo. Thirty-first district: Alonzo F. Hawley, Charles D. Murray. For two additional districts: John P. Acker, Daniel Pratt, Socrates N. Sherman, Winfield S. Cameron.

North Carolina.—At large: D. M. Barringer, E. R. Spaulding, W. M. Shipp, Louis Hilliard. First district: Walter Clark, John M. Bateman. Second district: John Robinson, John Norfleet. Third district: Edward Kidder, John D. Williams. Fourth district: Kemp P. Battle, Isaac J. Young. Fifth district: A. M. Scales, Montford McGee. Sixth district: H. W. Guion, David Schenck. Seventh district: Joseph W. Hall, N. S. Williams. Eighth district: W. W. Rollins, Thomas L. Clingman.

Ohio.—At large: Edward F. Noyes, B. F. Wade, William Allen, William S. Groesbeck, Martin Welker, Peter Odlin. First district: Anthony D. Bullock, Herbert Jenny. Second district: John K. Green, Charles Reemelin. Third district: Ed. A. Parrott, Durbin Ward. Fourth district: James Taylor, George Keifer. Fifth district: William Sawyer, Charles C. Marshall. Sixth district: James Wilson, William O'Collins. Seventh district: William Dennison, Richard A. Harrison. Eighth district: Willard S. Hickox, Isaac H. Pennock. Ninth district: E. B. Saddler, John Gardiner. Tenth district: Richard Mott, W. V. Way. Eleventh district: Cyrus Ellison, L. C. Damarin. Twelfth district: William L. Sullivant, W. Marshall Anderson. Thirteenth district: Charles Cooper, William P. Reid. Fourteenth district: Harrison G. Blake, Norton S. Townsend. Fifteenth district: Valentine B. Horton, Joshua Davis. Sixteenth district: Charles P. Dewey, William M. Farrar. Seventeenth district: Cornelius Aultman, Joel Sharp. Eighteenth district: Amos Townsend, Lewis Miller. Nineteenth district: Henry B. Perkins, M. C. Canfield.

Oregon.—At large: A. B. Meacham, S. Ellsworth, T. F. McPatten, L. F. Lane. First district: A. C. Gibbs, A. H. Brown.

Pennsylvania.—At large: Edwin H. Fitler, Jonathan R. Lowrie, William Colder, William M. Lyon, John H. Michener, Dr. Joshua Y. Jones. First district: R. Rundle Smith, Robert Nebinger. Second district: Joseph F. Tobias, Charles J. Stillé. Third district: John L. Shoemaker, Henry D. Welsh. Fourth district: Matthew Baird, William Sellers. Fifth district: Lucius P. Thompson, H. T. Darlington. Sixth district: John Tracy, George H. Rupp. Seventh district: S. B. Worth, James M. Willcox. Eighth district: Isaac Eckert, Henry Bushong. Ninth district: James Myers, George M. Steinman. Tenth district: Benjamin Bannan, G. Dawson Coleman. Eleventh district: S. S. Dreher, E. J. Fox. Twelfth district: D. W. Hollenback, J. B. McCollom. Thirteenth district: M. C. Murcur, Thomas Beaver. Fourteenth district: William Cameron, Henry McCormick. Fifteenth district: C. J. T. McIntire, John Gibson. Sixteenth district: Henry J. Stahle, Samuel Philson. Seventeenth district: David McMurtrie, David Watson.

Eighteenth district: M. F. Elliott, H. C. Parson. Nineteenth district: William L. Scott, John Patton. Twentieth district: James Pierce, Joseph H. Marston. Twenty-first district: H. P. Laird, Silas M. Clark. Twenty-second district: Alexander Bradley, C. W. Batchelor. Twenty-third district: James M. Cooper, J. N. Purviance. Twenty-fourth district: George C. Reis, W. T. H. Pauley. For two additional districts: John W. Forney, Charles M. Hall, Alfred Hindekooper, Daniel M. Fox.

RHODE ISLAND.—At large: William L. Slater, Albert S. Gallup, Ambrose E. Burnside, James Y. Smith. First district: Charles S. Bradley, John O. Waterman. Second district: George H. Browne, Horace Babcock.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—At large: John D. Caldwell, Alva Gage, Stanley G. Trott, James D. Treadwell. First district: C. W. Dudley, S. A. Swails. Second district: W. H. Bernie, Henry Buist. Third district: F. L. Cardozo, L. Cass Carpenter. Fourth district: A. W. Cummings, Y. J. P. Owens.

TENNESSEE.—At large: John C. Brown, W. H. Stephens, John Netherland, A. B. Shankland, David A. Nunn, M. V. Nash. First district: M. S. Temple, W. C. Kyle. Second district: Jacob R. Ludlow, James M. Meek. Third district: James Sevier, M. L. McConnell. Fourth district: James B. Lamb, John W. Burton. Fifth district: John W. Head, Robert Cantrell. Sixth district: A. M. Looney, Thomas McNeilly. Seventh district; D. N. Kennedy, James D. Porter. Eighth district: G. B. Black, F. B. Ragland. Ninth district: M. D. L. Stewart, Isaac M. Steele.

TEXAS.—At large: W. K. Marshall, S. W. March, Ashbol Smith, Frederick Peterson. First district: E. B. Picket, John C. Robertson. Second district: E. W. Taylor, S. Hare. Third district: Richard Coke, Jerome B. Robertson. Fourth district: Joseph D. Sayers, John Ireland. For two additional districts: C. C. Binkley, John J. Good, Peter W. Gray, F. L. Stockdale.

UTAH.—Abraham O. Smoot, Horace S. Eldredge.

VERMONT.—Horace Fairbanks, Lawrence Brainard, Lawrence Barnes, George A. Merrill, H. G. Root, Jacob Estey, Luther Baker, Frederick Billings, Henry Chase, Henry Lane.

VIRGINIA.—At large: John L. Marye, John A. Campbell, C. Y. Thomas, Lewis Webb. First district: Louis C. H. Finney, John T. Seawell. Second district: Andrew Washburne, James M. Donnan. Third district: Samuel F. Maddox, Joseph M. Humphries. Fourth district: George H. Southall, W. W. Forbes. Fifth district: William L. Cochran, Thomas Whitehead. Sixth district: Moses Walton, John Letcher. Seventh district: Robert Y. Conrad, Hugh W. Sheffy. Eighth district: Edgar Snowden, Mathew Harrison. Ninth district: R. T. Bowen, James W. Sheffey.

WEST VIRGINIA.—At large: Henry K. List, James H. Brown, J. N. Camden, Thomas Sweeney. First district: Lewis Applegate, Jonathan M. Bennett. Second district: Francis H. Pierpoint, J. Nelson Wisner. Third district: William A. Quarrier, J. M. McWhorter.

WISCONSIN.—At large: C. C. Washburne, Alexander Mitchell, Tim. O. Howe, Charles A. Eldredge. First district: J. J. Case, James H. Howe. Second district: D. Hall, Joshua J. Guppey. Third district: John Lawler, J. C. Halloway. Fourth district: Angus Smith, D. W. Maxon. Fifth district: Charles Burchard, Joseph Vilas. Sixth district: Andrew E. Elmore, Samuel Hay. Seventh district: Dudley A. Spaulding, D. A. Baldwin. Eighth district: Thad. C. Pound, Walter D. McIndo.

WASHINGTON.—Selucius Garfielde, Toussant Mesplie.
WYOMING.—William A. Carter, John A. Campbell.

SEC. 2. That the said corporation shall have authority and is hereby empowered to secure subscriptions of capital stock to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars, to be divided into shares of ten dollars each, and to issue to the subscribers of said stock certificates therefor under the corporate seal of said corporation, which certificates shall bear the signature of the president and treasurer, and be transferable under such rules and regulations as may be made for the purpose. And it shall be lawful for any municipal or other corporate body existing by or under the laws of the United States to subscribe and pay for shares of said capital stock, and all holders of said stock shall become associates in said corporation, and shall be entitled to one vote on each share; and it shall be the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to prescribe rules to enable absent stockholders to vote by proxy. The proceeds of said stock, together with the receipts from all other sources, shall be used by said corporation for the erection of suitable buildings, with their appropriate fixtures and appurtenances, and for all other expenditures required in carrying out the objects of the said act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and which may be incident thereto. And the said corporation shall keep regular minutes of its proceedings, and full accounts, with the vouchers thereof, of all the receipts and expenditures, and the same shall be always open to the inspection of the United States Centennial Commission, or any member thereof.

SEC. 3. That books of subscription shall be opened by the United States Centennial Commission, under such rules as it may prescribe, and an opportunity shall be given, during a period of one hundred days, to the citizens of each State and Territory, to subscribe for stock to an amount not exceeding its quota, according to its population, after which period of one hundred days, stock not taken may be sold to any person or persons or corporation willing to purchase the same.

SEC. 4. That after the expiration of said period of one hundred days, the United States Centennial Commission shall issue a call for a meeting, by publication in one or more newspapers published at the capital of each State and Territory, not less than thirty days prior thereto, of the corporators and all others who may then have subscribed for stock, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of electing a board of directors, to consist of twenty-five stockholders, whose term of office shall be one year, and until their successors shall have been qualified; at which meeting those who may be present in person or by proxy, of whom one hundred shall constitute a quorum, shall be competent to organize and elect said officers. The said board of directors, and every subsequent board, shall be chosen by the stockholders, out of a list of one hundred stockholders, selected and nominated by the United States Centennial Commission. Nine members of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no election or change of officers shall take place unless at a meeting of the board of directors at which a majority shall be present.

SEC. 5. That the said board of directors shall elect, from its own number, a president and two vice-presidents, whose term of office shall be one year, and until their successors shall have been duly qualified, and shall appoint a treasurer, a secretary, and such other officers as may be required to carry out the purposes of the corporation, which elected and appointed officers shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the board, receiving such compensation as the board

may prescribe; and the board shall also adopt such by-laws, rules, and regulations, for its own government, and for the government of its officers, as may be deemed expedient: *Provided*, That the same shall not be inconsistent with any act of Congress or the rules adopted by the United States Centennial Commission.

SEC. 6. That as soon as the board of directors shall have been duly organized, as provided for in section five of this act, it shall be the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to deliver to the said board all stock-subscription books, with the papers and records of any kind in its possession, pertaining to the same.

SEC. 7. That the grounds for the exhibition shall be prepared and the buildings erected by the said corporation in accordance with plans which shall have been previously adopted by the United States Centennial Commission, and the rules and regulations of said corporation, governing rates for "entrance" and "admission" fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, or interests of the exhibitors, or of the public, shall be fixed and established by the United States Centennial Commission; and no grant conferring rights or privileges of any description connected with the said grounds or buildings, or relating to said exhibition or celebration, shall be made without the consent of the United States Centennial Commission, and said commission shall have power to control, change, or revoke all such grants, and shall appoint all judges and examiners, and award all premiums.

SEC. 8. That the Centennial Board of Finance shall have authority to issue bonds, not in excess of its capital stock, and secure the payment of the same, principal and interest, by mortgage upon its property and prospective income.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, to cause to be prepared, in accordance with a design approved by the United States Centennial Commission and the Secretary of the Treasury, a sufficient number of certificates of stock to meet the requirements of this act; and any person found guilty of counterfeiting, or attempting to counterfeit, or knowingly circulating false certificates of stock herein authorized, shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as are or may be provided by law for counterfeiting United States currency; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim, by the centennial international exhibition, or the corporation hereby created, for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States, in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by the corporation herein authorized: *And provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to override or interfere with the laws of any State; and all contracts made in any State for the purposes of the centennial international exhibition shall be subject to the laws thereof: *And provided further*, That no member of said Centennial Board of Finance assumes any personal liability for any debt or obligation which may be created or incurred by the corporation authorized by this act.

SEC. 10. That as soon as practicable after the said exhibition shall have been closed, it shall be the duty of said corporation to convert its property into cash, and, after the payment of all its liabilities, to divide its remaining assets among its stockholders, pro rata, in full satisfaction and discharge of its capital stock. And it shall be the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to supervise the closing up of the affairs of said corporation, to audit its accounts, and submit, in a

report to the President of the United States, the financial results of the centennial exhibition.

SEC. 11. That the commission created by the act referred to in the preamble of this act is hereby made and constituted a body politic and corporate in law, with power to do such acts, and enter into such obligations, as may be promotive of the purposes for which such commission was established. Its title shall be the United States Centennial Commission. It shall have a common and corporate seal, and possess all the rights incident to corporate existence.

SEC. 12. That the alternate commissioners appointed pursuant to section four of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, referred to in the preamble to this act, shall have all the powers of a commissioner when the commissioner is not present at any meeting. When the commissioner is present the alternate may participate in the debates and serve on committees, but shall have no vote. The appointment of all commissioners and alternate commissioners made since March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, are hereby ratified and confirmed; and all vacancies now existing, or which may hereafter exist, whether by death, resignation, removal from the State or Territory, or otherwise, shall be filled, at any time hereafter, in like manner as is provided in said act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for the appointment of commissioners.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to make report, from time to time, to the President of the United States, of the progress of the work, and in a final report present a full exhibit of the result of the United States centennial celebration and exhibition of eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

APPENDIX 2.

FIRST REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

[*Transmitted to the President November* 23, 1872.]

THE PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, president of the United States Centennial Commission, has the honor, in conformity with the provisions of section thirteen of the act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, to report to the President the material facts relating to the progress of that commission, in the execution of the duties devolving upon it, under the act above mentioned, and the act approved March 3, 1871, in organization and preparation for the centennial exhibition to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1876.

Guided by the provisions of the act of March 3, 1871, the commission held, at Philadelphia, its first session, which commenced on the 4th of March, 1872, and closed on the 11th of that month. The second session commenced on the 22d of May, 1872, and ended on the 29th of that month.

During these sessions an organization was effected, so far as was then deemed to be necessary, by the election of officers and the appointment of committees. The objects contemplated by the act of March 3, 1871, were considered and discussed, and the basis of action was determined upon.

It was decided that the site for the exhibition edifice should be a portion of Fairmount Park, within the corporate limits of the city of Philadelphia. Important subjects were referred for consideration to the appropriate committees, with a view to the preparation of reports to the commission, embodying plans and measures necessary for carrying on the work.

The executive committee, of which the Hon. D. J. Morrell is the chairman, has been active in promoting the organization and the progress of the work. At a meeting held in August last, they adopted, on behalf of the commission, by virtue of the act of June 1, 1872, and of authority delegated to them by the commission, the rules providing for the organization of the Centennial Board of Finance, a copy of which is submitted herewith.

Under these rules satisfactory progress has been made in the organization of the Board of Finance; and, in compliance with their requirements, the opportunity will be presented to the people of the entire country to subscribe for stock at any time on or after the 21st instant, within the period of one hundred days provided for by the act.

Professor William P. Blake, of Connecticut, was made the chief executive officer of the commission, and has been actively engaged in directing its executive business at the office of the commission in Philadelphia, and in maturing a system of arrangement and classification of the objects which are to form the exhibition.

It is the pleasing duty of the undersigned to report that the municipal authorities and the citizens of Philadelphia extended to the commission a most cordial welcome, and were unremitting in their kind attentions and generous hospitalities to them during their sojourn in the city; that they made an appropriation amounting to $25,000, from which the expenses of the commissioners while in Philadelphia were paid; and that within a few days an appropriation of $50,000 has been placed at the disposition of the commission for the payment of preliminary expenses connected with the establishment of an office, and the commencement of the work.

The undersigned refers with profound sorrow to the death at Baltimore, on the 1st ultimo, of the Hon. William Prescott Smith, a member of the commission and of its executive committee, who was conspicuous for his ability and for the energy and zeal with which he entered into the great work.

The next session of the commission will commence at the city of Philadelphia on the 4th day of December next, at which session, in conformity with section 6 of the act approved March 3, 1871, a report will be made to the President for transmission to Congress, naming suitable dates for opening and for closing the exhibition, and embracing a schedule of appropriate ceremonies for opening or dedicating it; a plan or plans of the buildings; a complete plan for the reception and classification of articles intended for exhibition; the requisite custom-house regulations for the introduction into this country of the articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition, and such other matters as it may be important to include in the work.

Respectfully submitted.

JOS. R. HAWLEY.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, *November* 23, 1872.

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OF THE

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IN THE YEAR 1876.

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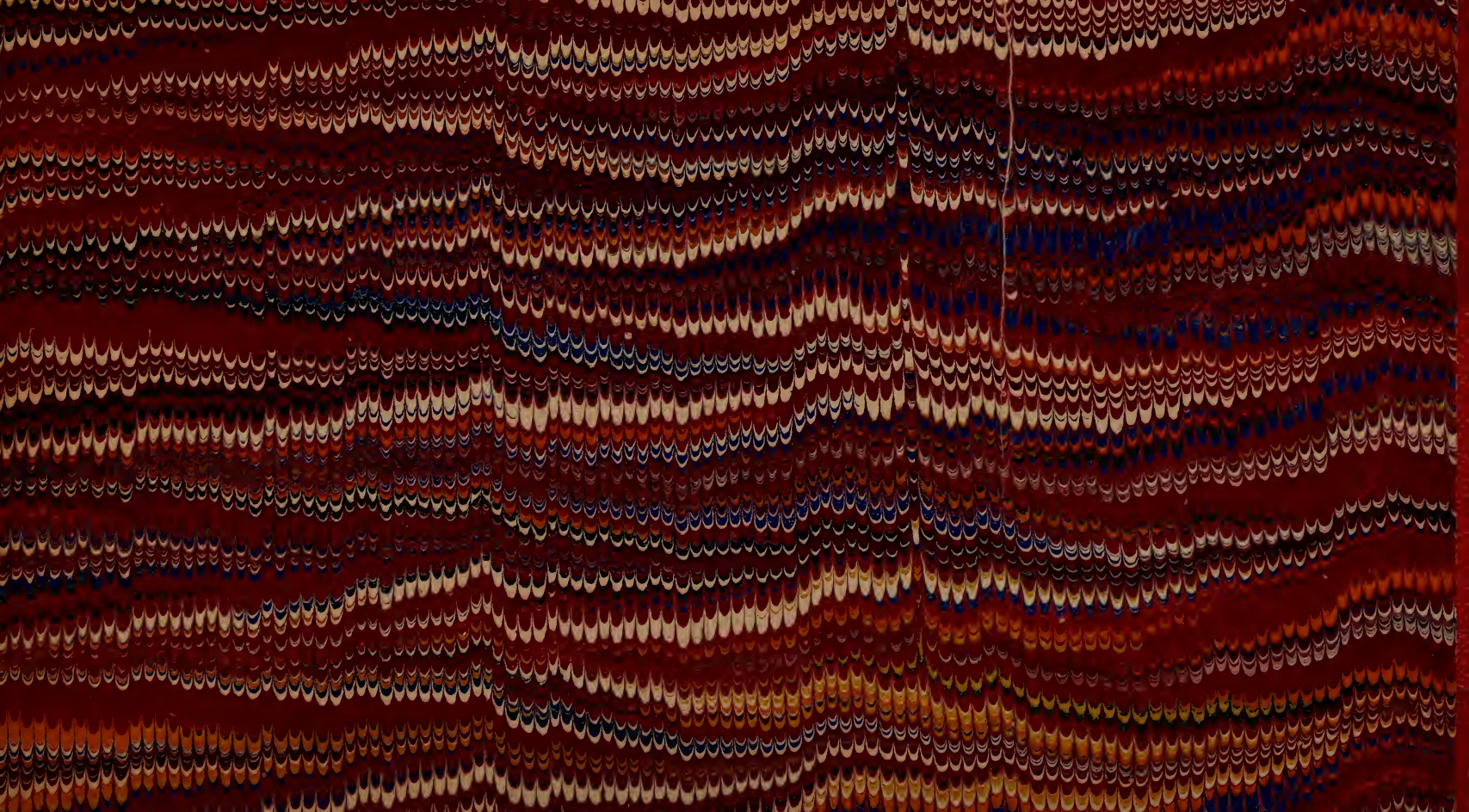

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